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AMERINDIAN POLICE CRIME PREVENTION

NO. 1987-21

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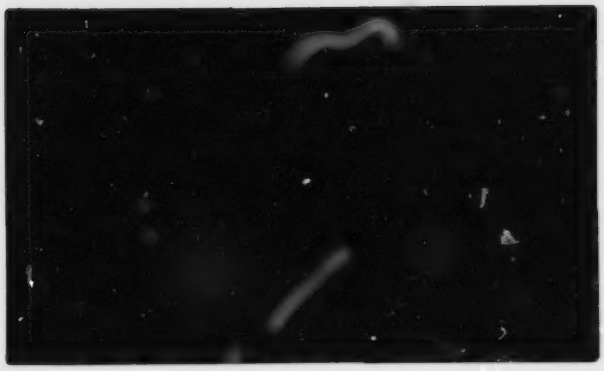

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AMERINDIAN POLICE CRIME PREVENTION

NO. 1987-21

This working paper was prepared under contract for the Research Division in 1987 and is made available as submitted to the Ministry. The views expressed are those of the authors and are not necessarily those of the Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada.

This working paper is available in French. Ce document de travail est disponible en français.

Acknowledgements

This research was undertaken with funding provided by the Research Division, Ministry of the Solicitor General, from October 1986 to April 1987. We would like to thank the Ministry of Justice for making the datatape available to us. Special thanks to Poyee Lee for her patient computer programming and to Margaret Horn for reviewing an earlier version of the report.

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Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to present the findings of the Amerindian Police Program Study of Crime on twenty-five Quebec Indian reserves, and to suggest possible crime prevention programs appropriate to the local community and to the Amerindian Police Force. The approach here will be to link community characteristics to the analysis of crime using a typology of band types established by Dr. Linda Gerber. It will be shown that this typology of band types, based on sociological characteristics of bands, has implications for crime patterns and for crime prevention program models. The goal here will not be to design a crime prevention scheme, but to provide the necessary crime analysis and some possible redress measures that could be helpful in developing a crime prevention program.

The analysis of crime will make use of over 17,000 Amerindian Police Force occurrence reports for the period 1978-1983 inclusive. This force covers the policing needs of twenty-five reserves in Quebec. The analysis will consider the service calls as well as the criminal incidents occurring on the twenty-five reserves during this period. The age, sex and modus operandi of the suspect will be discussed in order to identify the target groups for crime prevention programs and possible target hardening strategies. The systemic response to crime, including police action, charging practices and court dispositions, will be discussed to present the current management of

offenders and offences and where further deterrence strategies could be applied. The rates and types of offences by reserve will be discussed in order to target the needs to be addressed by crime prevention programs. This paper will attempt to make a more detailed assessment of community resources, institutions and organizations in order to develop an appropriate prevention model. Thus, the whole-scale transplantation of non-Native urban models of crime prevention and the tendency to view all reserves as the same, is rejected. What emerges is a study which will lay a practical basis for future crime prevention endeavors by providing a coherent way of looking at diverse communities and different crime problems.

Native criminality will be viewed throughout as related to the social disorganization caused by colonization and underdevelopment. Underdevelopment and the general conditions of deprivation faced by Native societies will be shown to be of great significance for understanding the form and type of criminality found on these reserves. Possible redress strategies have to consider not only community organization but the causes of criminality. The focus of the crime prevention schemes will be on strengthening community response to the crime problem.

Chapter 1, "Community Profiles," will lay the groundwork for the analysis by providing a discussion of the typology of bands. In conjunction, Appendix I is available for more detailed descriptions of communities for program development. Chapter 2, "Police Services and Native Criminality," will discuss the

non-criminal calls and the Criminal Code offences, to which the police responded. The Criminal Code occurrences will be analysed by rates and types of offences, by reserve and band type, by age and sex, by modus operandi of the suspect, and by the systemic response. This will allow some indication of the crime problems on the reserves and how they are currently dealt with. Chapter 3, "Crime Rates, Band Types, and Crime Prevention," will summarize and discuss the major findings of the analysis and what needs should be addressed by a crime prevention program. Several possible programs are discussed as possible strategies for crime prevention.

CHAPTER 1: COMMUNITY PROFILES

The Amerindian Police Program

In 1975, the Quebec Justice Minister announced a Native Special Constable Program for Quebec and a new training course at Point Bleue, Quebec under the leadership of Maurice Tassé. This program has emerged in response to certain problems between reserve residents and the Sûreté du Québec over policing. While the Sûreté du Québec had been gradually assuming the responsibility for policing from the Federal RCMP since 1960, the reserve residents and band councils believed policing was a federal responsibility. The implementation of the Native Special Constable program was a means of resolving the problem and it was the result of various studies which had pointed to the benefits of Native policing.

When the Special Constable Program came into existence there was the need for a structure to administer, control and back-up the new Native police officers in Quebec. The Band Councils from the participating reserves organized the Amerindian Police Council to oversee the implementation of the Amerindian Police Service which would co-ordinate and manage the reserve policemen. Maurice Tassé was hired as the Director of the Police Service which was to operationalize the policing directives of the Amerindian Police Council made up of Band Chiefs. The

Amerindian police now make all routine police interventions on the reserve.

The subject of the analysis, the Amerindian database, represents the first comprehensive study of an autonomous Native police force in Canada. The database records the data available from the Amerindian Police Occurrence Reports on twenty-five reserves for a five-year period. It is one of the largest databases in Canada on reserves and was designed to provide data for a number of policing concerns. The Amerindian Police Service and Police Council have long been interested in the area of crime prevention and had requested assistance in collecting and analysing the data. This study is designed to address the crime prevention concerns of the police and community groups participating in the program.

Developing Community Typologies

The adaptation of bands to modern conditions has been the subject of a 1979 study entitled "The Development of Canadian Indian Communities: A Two-Dimensional Typology Reflecting Strategies of Adaptation to the Modern World," by Dr. Linda Gerber. In this paper, she attempts to dispel the myth that all Native communities are the same rural pockets of poverty and to show that there are vast differences in the approaches taken by bands. This typology will be used in the analysis of crime patterns. It will be shown that the adaptation of the community

has ramifications on the rates and types of crimes, and also on intervention strategies. LaPrairie (1986) in reviewing the Gerber typology provides the following overview.

Gerber made use of two concepts, personal resources development and institutional completeness, to establish the pattern of adaptation of bands. Personal Resource Development is defined as direct experience with mainstream employment and education on the part of reserve residents. Bands who have high levels of personal resource development have potentially mobile members who are well prepared to cope with the urban industrial world. Personal Resource Development is measured by percent in non-federal schools, level of education, and off-reserve employment.

Institutional completeness is the ability of the band to meet the social, economic and political needs of its members from within the reserve boundaries. It is the end product of community development and is an indicator of how well the band allows improvement in the socio-economic conditions without requiring total assimilation. Institutional completeness is measured by on-reserve employment, Indian-owned enterprises, band councils, school committees, control of band funds and the extent of federal and non-federal schooling. It is a measure of the organizational complexity of the community.

Other factors important for both institutional completeness and personal resource development are:

1. distance from urban centres
2. band size
3. linguistic acculturation
4. male-female ratios

5. fertility
6. population fluctuations
7. % off reserve
8. school enrollment
9. income
10. home quality.

According to these two concepts, each reserve in Canada was classified into one of the following four types:

1. Inert Bands - not adapting to modern conditions;
2. Pluralistic Bands - bands with above average institutional completeness but little personal resource development;
3. Integrative Bands - these bands have stressed personal resource development at the expense of community development;
4. Municipal Bands - these are bands with above average personal resource development and above average institutional completeness.

Nearly twenty years have passed since Gerber's data was collected and many of the reserves have undergone remarkable change. It was decided therefore that bands would be reclassified where appropriate. Also, three of the bands participating in the Amerindian study were not classified by Gerber and these were given a classification. These classifications were based on data collected for community profiles including geographical data, employment and income statistics, services available, housing, education and political controls assumed by the band under the Indian Act. The next section will discuss the general characteristics of the four major adaptations. (Please see Appendix I for detailed descriptions of each community.)

Municipal Bands: Betsiamites, Lac-Simon, Maniwaki, Maliotenam, Manowan, Notre-Dame-Du-Nord, Pikogan, Pointe Bleue, Restigouche. These are the largest bands with 1,000 or more people. They are located close to urban centres, and have above average rates of personal resources and institutional completeness. Off-reserve employment is high as is on-reserve employment. They have the highest income levels and the most expensive homes. The level of educational attainment is high. These bands may be seen as the most integrated into municipal-like structures with the provinces.

Integrative: Wolf-Lake, Kipawa, Winneway, Odanak, Les Escoumins, Becancour. These bands are located close to urban centres and have stressed the development of personal resources among band members. Many members of the band are involved in off-reserve employment and education. There may be little Native language retention and political controls assumed by the band are nominal. Overall community development is neglected in favor of band members establishing themselves in the dominant society. Out migration is high and there is little on-reserve employment.

These two band types, municipal and integrative, are the most acculturated bands, and the most affected by conditions of industrialization and urbanization. They remain economically underdeveloped on small enclaves around the urban areas not benefiting from the nearby industry except as the lowest level workers. While the increased participation rates in the dominant

society have the effect of generating more income, the trade-off has been cultural loss, assimilation, and acculturation into community forms not unlike non-Native communities.

Pluralistic: La Romaine, Natashquan, Obedjiwan, Maria, Weymontachie, Matimekosh, Mingan. These are the largest, most rapidly growing bands which are attempting to develop their own institutions while minimizing involvement in the mainstream of society. These bands also tend to be remote and the furthest away from urban areas. They are moderately low on road access and housing quality and they rate high on language retention. Education and employment in the dominant culture is low and stress is on maintaining and developing internal community resources to avoid assimilation. On-reserve employment may be high but because stress is on the political and administrative components of the band, income is low. These bands are more interested in attempting to negotiate separate societies where a more traditional way of life can be maintained.

Inert: St. Augustin, Grand-Lac-Victoria, Lac-Rapide. These bands are the least affected by industrialization and urbanization. Acculturation is not occurring along either personal resources or institutional completeness. These are usually the most remote bands. They have the worst road access and have retained Native languages to the greatest extent. Housing is poor and unemployment is high. Traditional

subsistence patterns may still be important although transfer payments and welfare are the bulk of the cash economy.

The remoteness of the inert and pluralistic bands puts them the furthest away from core areas and the lack of resources or the cost of developing their resources, has meant they are less affected by urbanization and industrialization. They remain in "hinterland" areas for the time being.

This typology of bands will be used in order to draw out the similarities and differences in the crime patterns that may be linked to overall community development and the stresses facing particular kinds of communities. As it will be demonstrated, the findings clearly point to the efficacy of this approach which reveals some seemingly non-random patterns of criminality across band types.

CHAPTER 2: POLICE SERVICE CALLS AND NATIVE CRIMINALITY

Police Service Calls:

The first step taken to modify the Amerindian database was to weed out all of the recorded occurrences which did not constitute a crime. Some of the occurrences did not constitute crimes but reflected police service calls or police activities. Thirty-nine of the 122 types of occurrences in the raw data were removed from the Criminal Code occurrences and placed in the "Service File." This file contains 5,882 occurrences to which the police responded but no offence occurred. For any service file occurrence to which a charge was ultimately laid, the occurrence was re-coded and replaced in the Criminal Code file. A total of sixty-five records were re-coded in this way.

It is well documented in the literature on Native policing that Native police are called upon to fulfill a variety of social service and crisis intervention roles. Reserve police, in contrast to the traditional law enforcement practices of the RCMP, fulfill a significant array of broadly-based social service roles. The reserve police officer is "...part social worker, taxi-driver, alcohol worker, ambulance driver, peace-keeper and dog catcher. (Singer and Moyer, 1981:20) This seems to be replicated by the findings of the Amerindian study by the large number of non-criminal incidents to which the police respond. Altogether, these service calls make up slightly less than one

third of the incidents to which the police responded in the five-year period.

TABLE 1: Types of Service Calls

	Frequency	Percent
1. Public Aid	2,601	44.2%
2. Aid Other Police	2,143	19.4%
3. Accidents	809	13.8%
4. Other Police Work	783	13.3%
5. Fire	262	4.5%
6. Suicide	223	3.8%
7. Death	61	1.0%
Total	5,882	100.0%

Public Aid Calls make up the majority of all of the service calls and the high rates of aid calls on some reserves suggests a lack of other services. While other categories are included in it, "humanitarian aid" is the major (80.3%) type of call under Public Aid. Most humanitarian aid calls occur in private residences and do not involve alcohol. However, 1,019 out of 2,601 of the major players in the incident were referred to other services including parents, youth protection, social services, health services, probation officers and psychiatric centres. This suggests that a variety of on-line social service roles are being provided by the police, and that a significant function of the police is the provision of this social service role. the police seem to be used as a clearing house for referrals for various agencies as well as providing emergency services. Some kind of further follow-up service could be considered as part of

a crime prevention scheme as well as the use of volunteers and para-professionals for answering service calls. Public Aid Calls are the highest on municipal and integrative reserves, with pluralistic and inert bands having a good deal less Public Aid Calls (see Table 2).

"Aiding Other Police," the second most frequent type of service call, refers to calls received by Amerindian police to aid other police going onto the reserve. Serious calls are to be reported to the QPP while the routine patrol and police interventions are the responsibility of the Amerindian Police. Although the RCMP and QPP have jurisdiction over the reserves, their working relationship with the Amerindian police establishes that other police forces do not intervene on the reserve without notifying the Amerindian police officer. The rate of "aiding other police" shows how frequently the other police forces intervene on the reserve and this is found to be much more frequent on the reserves close to urban areas, which are municipal and integrative reserves. Pluralistic and inert reserves have fewer "other" police interventions, perhaps because they are usually remote reserves far from a regular police detachment.

"Accidents" consist mainly of traffic accidents without injuries and are, again, more common on some kinds of reserves than others. Municipal bands have the highest accident rates, perhaps because they are usually centres where many people come

and go. They have the best roads, the most money, the greatest use of cars and hence the most accidents.

"Other Police Work" refers to various duties carried out by the Amerindian police officer in doing his duties. Included here are things like surveillance, suspicious motor vehicles, court appearance, etc. The majority of them (50%) are "expulsion of undesirables," where the police remove a person from the premises. Alcohol and drugs are involved in at least 51.3% of these incidents and 72% occur in private residents. The main action taken by police is "detaining the suspect" (32.9%) and "services rendered" (19.9%). Detaining the suspect is mainly used for alcohol-related incidents where the person is detained overnight but not charged. Many of these incidents of "other police work" refer to the role of police as an alcohol worker where he removes drunk people from private residences and holds them overnight. This suggests a peace-keeping and crime prevention function of the police that could be developed upon. For example, a future crime prevention scheme could focus on providing follow-up services to people brought in under these circumstances and alcohol education programs.

"Fire" refers mainly to house fires where the police are called in. Municipal followed by integrative and pluralistic have the highest rates of fires.

"Suicides" include attempted suicides and suicides that result in death. Table 4 indicates that out of 223 suicides, 21 deaths, 44 serious injuries and 10 minor injuries are recorded.

Table 3 shows that alcohol and/or drugs were related to 59.5% of the suicides, which is the highest rate of alcohol and drug use for all of the service calls. The rate of drug-related suicides is higher than drug use for any Criminal Code offence.

Suicides are most common on the municipal reserves of Restigouche, Pointe Bleue, Notre-Dame-Du-Nord, followed by the integrative reserves of Becancour and Odanak. Pluralistic reserves have much lower suicide rates, not one of them having a high rate of suicides. Suicide prevention programs could be integrated into some of the crime prevention model programs to be discussed.

"Death" includes both natural, accidental, violent, and suspicious death. Natural death and accidental death are the most significant here. Table 3 again shows the relationship of alcohol to natural and accidental deaths; 23.3% of all deaths involve alcohol. Municipal reserves have slightly higher mean rates of deaths than pluralistic and integrative reserves.

In general, it can be seen that the Amerindian police fulfill a wide variety of social service roles on the reserve, provide emergency services to situations of death, suicide, accidents and fires, and perform peace-keeping, crime prevention and crisis-intervention functions especially related to alcohol use. While these services were part of the raison d'être of the establishment of the police force, the service function raises the question of the ability of the police to respond to such a variety of service calls. It might be that social workers,

crisis interveners and psychologists have more appropriate training for some of these situations. Part of the goal of a crime prevention program could be to transfer some of the responsibility for social service calls to other community groups, para-professionals and volunteers with specialized training in certain areas. This way more follow-up services could be provided as well. Alternately, the police could receive further training in handling and providing services for crisis situations.

TABLE 2: Rates of Service Calls per 1,000 per Year

	All Service Calls	Suicides	Deaths	Accidents	Public Aid	Aid Other Police	Fires	Other Police Work
Municipal Bands								
Restigouche	162.00	14.2	2.2	18.0	82.1	21.2	10.8	13.4
Manowan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maliotenam	165.9	0.7	0.5	4.9	43.0	31.0	6.1	13.2
Lac-Simon	18.3	2.7	0.4	9.6	3.6	3.6	0	1.8
Pointe Bleue	61.4	5.9	1.2	22.4	17.5	3.0	4.0	7.3
Maniwaki	199.6	0.7	1.4	24.5	106.0	21.5	3.0	12.4
Pikogan	117.5	0	0.7	2.7	88.6	14.4	4.1	6.9
Betsiamites	45.4	0.3	0.3	13.7	15.1	6.4	3.4	6.1
Notre-Dame-Du-Nord	269.5	12.8	1.4	24.1	118.4	73.8	20.6	18.4
Mean	115.5	4.1	0.9	13.3	52.7	19.4	5.8	8.8
Pluralistic Bands								
Mingan	35.3	0.7	0.7	6.0	12.0	5.3	1.3	9.3
Matimekosh	28.9	1.0	0	3.0	9.8	2.1	1.8	17.1
Weymontachie	9.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	5.4	0.6	0.7	0.7
Maria	95.3	2.5	0	19.3	48.6	12.5	6.8	5.6
Obedjiwan	38.8	2.0	0.4	4.1	18.6	0.8	1.6	11.2
Natashquan	55.2	0.5	1.0	2.8	13.8	1.0	1.4	34.8
La Romaine	20.0	0	1.7	1.7	5.4	2.4	1.0	7.8
Mean	40.4	1.0	0.6	5.3	16.2	3.5	2.1	12.4
Integrative Bands								
Becancour	59.1	4.5	0	0	40.9	9.1	0	4.5
Les Escoumins	25.4	1.8	1.8	18.2	1.8	1.8	0	0
Odanak	362.2	4.4	0	52.2	203.3	46.7	7.8	47.8
Winneway	55.8	2.6	0.8	4.3	20.6	11.2	0.8	15.4
Kipawa	107.9	1.3	1.3	10.5	51.3	23.7	5.3	14.5
Wolf-Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	101.7	2.4	0.6	5.5	53.0	15.4	2.3	13.7
Inert Bands								
Lac-Rapide	22.2	0	0	0	0	22.2	0	0
St. Augustin	16.6	0	0	0	2.3	0	0	13.8
Grand-Lac-Victoria	2.0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
Mean	13.6	0	0	0	0.8	10.7	0	4.6

TABLE 3: Service Calls by Alcohol Use (Percents)

	No Info	Alcohol	Drugs	Both	None
Aid Public	11.2	9.4	2.0	0.4	76.8
Aid Police	29.8	11.3	5.8	0.5	52.6
Accidents	19.1	11.9	0.1	0	68.9
Fire	25.0	6.7	0	0	68.2
Death	11.7	16.7	3.3	3.3	65.0
Suicide	37.6	18.1	28.5	10.8	5.0
Oth. Pol. Work	33.2	50.8	0.1	0.2	15.5
Total	21.1%	16.4%	3.3%	0.8%	58.5%

TABLE 4: Service File by Victim Injuries (Percents)

	No Victim	Minor Injury	Serious	Death	None	No Info.
Aid Public	79.6	1.2	1.1	0.3	11.2	6.6
Aid Police	76.6	0	0.1	1.3	16.4	5.6
Accidents	68.4	1.6	1.5	0.4	11.7	16.4
Fire	34.0	0	0.4	2.3	62.1	1.2
Death	1.7	0	0	93.3	0	5.0
Suicide	1.8	4.5	20	9.5	12.3	51.8
Oth. Pol. Work	95.7	0.4	0	0	2.9	1.0
Total	73.2%	1.0%	1.5%	2.0%	13.6%	8.7%

Police-Population Ratios and The Service Role

Morse (1976) has pointed out that rural areas which have the highest concentrations of Native people also have the highest police-population ratios as well as the fewest legal services. Tables 5 and 6 show that the Yukon and Northwest Territories, which have the highest concentrations of Native people and the highest police-population ratios, are still below the Amerindian police-population ratio. Overall, there are 6.7 Amerindian officers per 1,000 people, which is three times the Canadian average. This high ratio is due to the need to have at least two officers on even a small reserve to relieve each other. Also, since the population was requesting police services as well as law enforcement, it was necessary to supply an officer to all reserves. If a reserve is remote, and unable to realistically share an officer with another reserve, it may get one or two Native officers whether the crime rate is high or low and regardless of the population. Due to organizational factors, the police-population ratios have to be higher than the rest of Canada.

However, it is also stated that the police are the "gatekeepers" of the criminal justice system where an increased police presence also increases contact between Native people and the law enforcement personnel. (Havemann, et al., 1984:25) There may be conflict between the benefits to the community due to available policemen for service calls and the fact that police

presence may increase contact with the legal system and cause higher rates of police interventions. This is meant to caution against police being perceived as a provider of services without a recognition of the fact that police presence may increase the rate of crime.

TABLE 5: Police-Population Ratios (1982)

	# of Police	Population[2]	Rate per 1,000 population of Police Officers
Restigouche	7	1,179	5.9
Manowan	3	983	3.0
Maliotenam	N.P.	850	N.P.
Lac-Simon	2**	448	3.7
Pointe Bleue	7	1,345	5.2
Maniwaki	4	873	4.6
Pikogan	2	291	6.9
Betsiamites	7	1,903	3.7
Notre-Dame-Du-Nord	3	282	10.6
Mingan	2	300	6.7
Matimekosh	3	782	3.8
Weymontachie	2	592	3.4
Maria	3	321	9.3
Obedjiwan	5	979	5.1
Natashquan	2	420	4.8
La Romaine	2	589	3.4
Becancour	2*	44	8.9
Les Escoumins	2	110	18.2
Odanak	2*	180	8.9
Winneway	2	233	8.6
Kipawa	2	152	13.2
Wolf-Lake	2**	36	3.7
Lac-Rapide	2**	260	3.7
St. Augustin	1	87	11.5
Grand-Lac-Victoria	2**	201	3.7
GRAND MEAN			6.7

* Becancour and Odanak share two police officers.
** Lac-Simon, Wolf-Lake, Lac-Rapide and Grand-Lac-Victoria all share two police officers.

(2) All populations are taken from the 1982 Indian and Northern Affairs publication, "Schedule of Indian Bands, Reserves and Settlements." Populations for Lac-Rapide and Lac-Simon were taken from the 1981 census due to discrepancies between reserve boundaries between Indian Affairs and census data. It was believed the census data was more accurate.

TABLE 6: Rate Per 1,000 Population Full-time Police Officers

Canada	2.2
Quebec	2.4
Ontario	2.3
Yukon and Northwest Territories	4.9

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. "Juristat: Service Bulletin": Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services Canada 1:1 (October 1981) p. 3.

The Criminal Code File

As stated, non-criminal incidents were removed from the Criminal Code occurrences and placed in a service file. For the remaining 83 types of offences, the format of the Uniform Crime Statistics (UCR) was adopted. The remaining Criminal Code occurrences were collapsed into UCR categories such as assaults, sexual offences, break and enter, etc. Since the original recording of offences did not exactly correspond to UCR categories, every attempt was made to use original occurrence codes that most closely approximated UCR format. Following the development of the twenty-five major offence headings, the offences were then grouped into UCR format for violent, property and other Criminal Code offences. This was done to facilitate comparisons with other data that normally makes these distinctions.

In order to establish accurate rates of offences and victim portraits, the dataset had to be transformed from an offender-based to an offence-based dataset. Since the dataset was derived

from police occurrence reports it recorded on the basis of offenders rather than on the basis of separate offences or on the basis of the number of victims, as is done in UCR data. In order to make the data conform to UCR scoring rules, the duplicates due to the multiple recording of offenders were eliminated. For violent offences, the remaining unduplicated, separate offences, were then victim weighted. This dropped the number of violent offences from 1,952 to 1,554. The total number of victims associated with those offences is 1,651 which becomes the number of violent offences. This corresponds to UCR scoring rules which will be used to facilitate comparisons.

For property offences, the unduplicated, separate offences become the actual measure of offences. After removing the duplicates, the number of property offences dropped from 2,505 to 1,732 offences. The same process was to have been done on the other Criminal Code offences but due to the size of the file (7,883 occurrences) it was not possible. It should therefore be noted that this category of offences will be somewhat higher than is accurate when compared to UCR data because of the duplications.

The victims data was also problematic because of the inconsistent coding of the victim and the fact that details of only one victim could be recorded and associated with an incident regardless of the actual number of victims. In the raw data, violent offences sometimes had property listed as the victim and visa versa. UCR scoring rules were again adopted and all violent

offences were given a person victim and all property offences a property victim. Other Criminal Code offences are considered "victimless" offences. Unfortunately, nothing can be done about the under-recording of victim details in cases of more than one victim.

One remaining problem that will be evident is the high number of "missing," "unknown," and "none" codes. These were seemingly used interchangeably by the coders and make it difficult to verify what is measured by the variables. It also increases the amount of unknown data considerably every time a new variable is entered into the equation.

The rates of offences and the victims analysis will proceed on the unduplicated data but for the suspects analysis, modus operandi of the suspect, and systemic response, the duplicates will be left. This is because too much detail on the offenders would be lost if the duplicates were removed permanently, although they have to be removed in order to derive rates of crime, comparable to UCR data.

Aside from the data limitations outlined above, the Amerindian data set has no previous offence history, no family history, or any data on the socio-demographic variables relevant to crime and delinquency analysis. The dispositional data is incomplete and we have no data on sentence length, fine to pay, amount of restitution, etc. The best data is on offences, offenders, offence characteristics with some victims data and criminal justice processing. However, as one of the first major

databases from a Native Police Force, it has obvious value and a number of possible applications. The use to which it will be put here is in the development of crime prevention programs for Native communities.

Rates and Types of Criminal Code Offences by Band Type
(See Table 7)

Municipal Bands: These bands have the highest mean rate of property crime (30.5 per 1,000) of all reserves and higher than Canadian average rates of violent crime (23.4 per 1,000). While the mean rate of property crime is lower than Canadian average, it is twice the rate found on the pluralistic reserves. This ratio of increasing rates of property crime is suggestive of the characteristics of the industrialized countries although the rate of violent crime is too high in this case. The rate of other Criminal Code offences (108.7 per 1,000) is the second highest in the study after pluralistic bands.

Pluralistic Bands: These bands have the highest mean rate of violent offences (26.5 per 1,000) which is slightly above the rate for municipal bands. The mean rate of property offences (15.2 per 1,000) is lower than for municipal bands and is well below the Canadian average. The rate of violent offences is higher than the rate of property offences in contrast to Canadian national average ratios where property offence rates are much

higher than violent offence rates. The pattern found on these reserves corresponds to that found in underdeveloped countries (Shelley 1981:50). The rate of other Criminal Code offences is the highest in the study (128.8 per 1,000).

Integrative Bands: The mean rate of violent offences (12.0 per 1,000) is slightly above the Canadian national average rate and is the lowest of all the band types. The rate of property offences (13.4 per 1,000) is the lowest in the study and is higher than the rate of violent offences following the pattern established by the municipal bands. The rate of other Criminal Code offences is low compared to municipal bands, but still above Canadian national average.

Inert Bands: These bands have rates of violent and property offences well below the rates of other band types. There are few other Criminal Code offences and generally very little crime on these reserves.

TABLE 7: Rate per 1,000 Population of Violent, Property and Other Criminal Code Offences

	(1) Violent	(2) Property	(3) Other C.C.
Municipal Bands			
Restigouche	37.5	45.5	204.6
Manowan	12.2	23.2	61.0
Maliotenam	47.4	31.5	80.2
Lac-Simon	2.7	11.6	30.4
Pointe Bleue	29.6	44.0	170.8
Maniwaki	8.9	22.0	35.0
Pikogan	12.4	17.2	126.5
Betsiamites	15.6	21.4	70.9
Notre-Dame-Du-Nord	44.0	58.2	199.3
Mean	23.4	30.5	108.7
Pluralistic Bands			
Mingan	43.3	19.3	198.7
Matimekosh	38.6	7.7	127.1
Weymontachie	4.7	3.4	17.2
Maria	26.8	38.0	173.2
Obedjiwan	57.0	29.2	258.8
Natashquan	12.4	2.4	88.1
La Romaine	2.7	6.1	38.9
Mean	26.5	15.2	128.8
Integrative Bands			
Becancour	4.5	9.1	22.7
Les Escoumins	0	10.9	7.3
Odanak	13.3	36.7	145.6
Winneway	53.2	24.0	87.6
Kipawa	1.3	0	2.6
Wolf-Lake	0	0	0
Mean	12.0	13.4	44.3
Inert Bands			
Lac-Rapide	0	0	0
St. Augustin	11.5	0	36.8
Grand-Lac-Victoria	0	0	0
Mean	3.8	0	12.3
Canadian Average (1982)	6.8	59.6	22.2

(1) Violent Offences: includes Homicide Attempted Murder, Sex Offences, Assaults, Robbery

(2) Property Offences: includes Break and Enter, Theft M.V., Theft Under $200, Theft Over $200, Possession Stolen Property, Fraud

(3) Other Criminal Code Offences: includes Offensive Weapons, Public Disorder, Interpersonal Disputes, Abandoned Child, Argument, Family No Violence, Other Crimes, Criminal Code Traffic, Liquor and Drug, Band By-law, and other Provincial Statutes.

Suspect Characteristics

Age and Sex of the Suspect: The dataset has been divided into adult, juvenile, male and female components for an analysis of the kinds of offences committed by each age and sex. Table 8 shows that the majority (70.6%) of the offenders is below age 30. After age 30, the total proportion of offenders is less than 30%. Older people are therefore rarely the offenders, a finding consistent with the non-Native population. It should be realized, however, that the Native population is a youthful one, with an average age of 23 years compared to 32 years for non-Natives (Canada, 1984). In 1981, close to 40% of the Native population was below age 15 (Canada, 1984).

TABLE 8: Age Group of the Offender

Age	Percent
Under 19	28.2%
19 - 24	27.2%
25 - 29	15.2%
30 - 34	7.7%
35 - 39	7.2%
40 and Over	14.5%

The distribution of offenders is not only age-skewed but also sex-skewed. Table 9 shows that the greatest portion of all offences are committed by adult males (73.9%), followed by adult females (31.3%), male juveniles (11.0%) and female juveniles (2.0%).

There are some significant differences in the types of offences committed by adults, juveniles, males and females. Both adult and juvenile females commit a higher proportion of their offences in the violent category, compared to males of the same age groups. Data for 1982 indicates that as a whole, women in Canada commit 5.5% of their offences in the violent category, 42.8% in the property category, and 51.8% in the other Criminal Code category. This means that Native adult women and Native juvenile females are committing a greater proportion of their offences in the violent category than is the average (22.9% and 16.8% respectively). Adult Native women are also committing less property offences (8.9%) and more other Criminal Code offences (67.3%) than Canadian women as a whole. This supports the results of other studies linking Native women to higher rates of violent and social disorder offences. Most of the violent offences committed by women are assaults and family violence.

Data for all adult males in Canada, in 1982, indicates that 6.4% of all the offences are violent, 21.3% are property offences, and 72.3% are other Criminal Code offences. Adult Native males are committing proportionately more violent offences (20.2%), fewer property offences (17.2%) and slightly fewer Criminal Code offences (61.6%) than Canadian men as a whole.

Male and female juvenile Natives commit the greatest proportion of their offences in the property offence category. The ratio of property offences for juveniles is much higher than for adults. Juveniles also have a large proportion of offences

in the Other Criminal Code Offence category. The most significant offences here are Public Disorder Offences, notably mischief to public and private property.

Adults also have a high proportion of Other Criminal Code Offences. However, for adults the most significant public disorder offence is not vandalism, as with the juveniles, but causing a disorder and disturbing the peace.

If the "Other Statutes" category is kept separate in the Amerindian data, adult males followed by juvenile females have the highest ratios of liquor and drug offences. The adult female ratio is slightly lower than the juvenile female rate, and the juvenile male ratio is the lowest.

Criminal Code traffic offences make up a very small proportion of all offences for all ages and sexes. The highest ratio is found for adult males, who probably have the greatest access to cars.

TABLE 9: Percent Type of Crime Committed by Age and Sex

	Violent	Property	Other C.C.	Other Stats	C.C. Traffic	Total
Juv. Females	16.8	40.8	25.1	17.3	0	2.0
Adult Females	22.9	8.9	51.9	15.4	0.9	13.1
Juv. Males	6.4	48.1	34.9	10.2	0.4	11.0
Adult Males	20.0	13.5	41.9	21.7	2.8	73.9
Total	18.9	17.2	42.1	19.5	2.3	100.0
(1982)*						
Canadian Women	5.5	42.8	**	51.8		
Canadian Men	6.4	21.3		72.3		

* Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics, Annual Catalogue, #85-205 Statistics Canada, Canadian Crime Statistics, Annual Catalogue #85-205

** In order to compare the Amerindian categories to Statistics Canada data, the Other Criminal Code and Other Statutes categories have to be added together to equal Statistics Canada's Other Criminal Code category. Other Statutes Offences are separated for the Amerindian data because they refer to Liquor and Drug offences which are of particular interest in this analysis.

Age and Sex Suspect by Band Type: (See Table 10)

Juvenile Females: The mean rate of juvenile female crime is highest on municipal followed by pluralistic reserves. Integrative bands record only one female juvenile crime. On both municipal and pluralistic bands juvenile female crimes are mainly property offences, followed by other Criminal Code and Other Statute Offences.

Adult Females: The rate of adult female crime follows the same pattern across band types. For all band types, other Criminal Code offences followed by violent offences have the highest

rates. Other Statute offences are usually higher than the property offence rate which is low. Municipal bands again have the highest rates of adult female offences followed by pluralistic and integrative. Inert bands have very little adult female crime.

Juvenile Males: Municipal bands show the highest rate of male juvenile crime, most of which is property and other Criminal Code offences. For the pluralistic bands, whose rate of juvenile male offences trails the municipal rate considerably, the rate for other Criminal Code offences is the highest. Property offence rates are lower on pluralistic than on municipal reserves. Integrative and inert bands have very few juvenile offences but the integrative bands seem to follow the pattern set by the municipal reserves with higher rates of property offences followed by other Criminal Code and violent offences.

Adult Males: In contrast to the other groups, the highest rate of adult male offences is not on municipal reserves but on pluralistic reserves. The rates of adult male crime are highest on pluralistic reserves, especially the rate of violent and other Criminal Code offences. Integrative bands have much lower rates of adult male crime in all categories. For this band type the rate of other Criminal Code offences is the highest followed by violent and property offences. Inert bands have very low rates of adult male offences.

TABLE 10: Mean Rates per 1,000 of Type of Crime by Age and Sex and Band Type

	Violent	Property	Other C.C.	Other Stats	C.C. Traffic	Total
Juv. F.						
Munic.	0.7	1.6	0.9	0.7	0	3.8
Plural.	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0	1.9
Inter.	0	0	0	0.13	0	0.13
Inert	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adult F.						
Munic.	4.3	2.2	9.6	2.7	0.2	18.5
Plural.	4.0	1.3	8.9	2.0	0	16.3
Inter.	2.0	0.6	3.4	0.2	0	6.2
Inert	0.8	0	0.8	0	0	1.5
Juv. M.						
Munic.	1.2	10.4	6.7	1.0	0.1	20.2
Plural.	1.1	4.3	5.6	2.1	0	13.0
Inter.	0.13	1.2	1.0	0	0	2.3
Inert	0	0	1.0	0	0	1.0
Adult M.						
Munic.	15.8	16.9	38.6	21.5	4.1	96.8
Plural.	24.8	9.7	53.9	28.2	2.2	118.8
Inter.	12.0	7.4	17.6	6.1	0.7	38.6
Inert	1.5	0	4.6	0.8	0	6.9

Modus Operandi of the Suspect

The analysis of the suspect characteristics and modus operandi of the suspect is based on the original data including the duplicates. This was done to avoid eliminating data on the suspects.

Use of Alcohol: Alcohol is widely held to be over-represented in Native criminality. In the Amerindian study, it plays a role in 47.3% of all offences. However, it's status is "unknown" in 37.5% of all offences. It can be determined only that alcohol did not play a role in 13.1% of the offences.

TABLE 11: Percent Alcohol Used by Type of Offence

	Alcohol	None	Drugs	Both	No Info
Violent	48.4%	5.9%	0.3%	0.3%	44.6%
Property	15.2%	29.5%	1.5%	1.0%	52.8%
Other C.C.	59.3%	9.2%	1.4%	0.4%	29.7%

Alcohol use appears to be more associated with certain kinds of offences than others. Violent offences and other Criminal Code offences, which are mainly social disorder and interpersonal offences, may be more related to alcohol use than are property

offences, because they may be precipitated by the loss of inhibitions characteristic of alcohol consumption.

Both sexes are equally represented in alcohol use, although certain band types have higher rates of alcohol use in crime. Integrative and inert bands have the lowest levels of alcohol related offences, while pluralistic and municipal bands have higher rates.

TABLE 12: Mean Rate of Alcohol Use in Crime by Band Type

	No Info	Alcohol	Drugs	Both	None
Municipal Bands	36.5	41.2	1.6	0.4	20.3
Pluralistic Bands	30.7	59.4	1.4	0.1	8.2
Integrative Bands	42.6	10.0	0	0.3	30.4
Inert Bands	4.2	29.2	0	0	0

Use of Weapons: Weapons are rarely involved in the commission of offences. Out of 11,340 offences, 10,825 or 95.4% do not involve weapons. Only 499 or 4.4% do involve weapons. As would be expected, weapons are more commonly associated with violent and other Criminal Code offences as opposed to property offences. 38.7% of all weapons used are associated with violent offences like assaults and family violence. Property offences have 5.2% of total weapons used and other Criminal Code offences have 56.1% of the weapons associated with them. Offensive weapons charges,

ranging from carrying an illegal firearm to possessing and shooting one, are the main other Criminal Code offences where weapons are involved. Arguments and public disorder offences also have some weapons associated with them.

Overall, violent offences do not involve weapons 89.6% of the time (1,749 out of 1,951). Weapons are involved in 9.9% of all violent offences or 193 cases. Property crimes have an even higher rate of "no weapons" used with 98.9% (2,437 out of 2,464) not involving weapons. Other Criminal Code offences have no weapons 95.9% of the time (6,639 out of 6,925) and have weapons 4.0% of the time (280).

TABLE 13: Percent Weapons Used by Offence Type

	No Info	No Weapons	Weapons
Violent	0.5	89.6	9.9
Property	0	98.9	1.0
Other Criminal Code	0.1	95.9	4.0

Use of Tools: Serious and non-serious tools are used in only 7% of all offences or 800 out of 11,334 offences. While 11.6% of the property offences involve tools (mainly as tools for B&Es), this represents 38.1% of all tools used. 46.8% of all tools used are associated with other Criminal Code offences even though only 5% of the other Criminal Code offences involve tools. This is because the other Criminal Code category is so large that the 5.0% that do involve tools, represents almost 50% of the total

tools used. Tool use in the other Criminal Code category is mainly associated with public disorder offences like vandalism and mischief and with interpersonal disputes.

Tools are used about equally by both sexes as were weapons. However, women have a slightly higher percentage of tools used than males (8.2% to 7.2%). For weapons, males had a very slightly higher percentage of weapons used than did women. Due to the fact that males commit the most offences they are actually responsible for most of the weapon and tool use in crime.

From this discussion of alcohol, weapons, and tools it should be evident that weapons and serious tools are rarely used in the commission of the offences. However, alcohol is widely implied especially in violent and other Criminal Code offences.

TABLE 14: Offence Type by Tool Use (Percents)

	No info	None	Serious	Non-serious
Violent	1.9	92.3	5.8	0.5
Property	14.5	73.4	11.6	0.5
Other C.C.*	5.8	90.3	5.0	0.4
Total	6.9%	86.0%	6.6%	0.4%

* Other C.C. includes C.C. traffic offences, other statute offences, and Band By-laws.

Victims

The victims analysis will focus on the sex of the victim, relationship to the offender, age of the victim, location of the offence, and injuries. As stated, the analysis of victims is done on the unduplicated offences for both violent and property offences. Due to the mix-up in the original coding of victims, it was decided that the victims of property offences would always be considered property while the victims of violent offences would always be considered people. Other Criminal Code offences are considered to be victimless offences.

For violent offences, the relationship of the suspect to the victim is likely to be a family member. (See Table 16) Altogether, 41.4% of the victims of violence are family members of which 25.9% are spouses. Another 50.2% of the victims' relationship is unknown so the number of family member victims is quite likely even higher.

Table 15 shows that the sex of the victim of violent crime is much more likely to be female than male. While males are more often the victims of murder, attempted murder, robbery, and assaults, women are the more likely victims of sex offences and family violence which is quite common on certain reserves.

Although property offences are considered to have property victims, if the relationship between the offender and the property owner is analysed, most are found to be strangers. It would seem that property offences are not likely to occur between

TABLE 15: Sex Victim by Offence Type

	Female	Male	Total
Violent			
Homicide	1	4	5
Attempted Murder	0	3	3
Sexual Offences	45	7	52
Assaults	381	397	778
Robbery	0	8	8
Family Violence	251	78	329
Total	678	497	1175
Percent	(57.7)	(42.3)	
Property			
B&E	116	261	377
Theft M.V.	21	99	120
Theft 200	31	112	143
Theft 200	196	367	564
Pos. St. Gds.	1	6	7
Fraud	2	13	15
Total	367	858	1226
Percent	(29.9)	(69.9)	

TABLE 16: Relationship Victim by Offence Type
(Percents)

	All Violent	All Property	All Other C.C.
No Info.	50.2	61.1	48.9
Father, Mother	5.2	3.0	3.9
Son, Daughter	2.4	0.9	4.1
Spouse	25.9	1.9	16.5
Relative	7.6	2.8	3.4
Employer	0.1	0.1	0.6
Friend	3.9	3.0	1.8
Stranger	3.7	25.0	16.0
Other	0.8	2.2	5.3

family members although violent offences are. The sex of the owners of property victimized are much more likely to be males perhaps reflecting the tendency to consider males the head of a household that may have been broken into. We have very little data on the extent of damaged and stolen property in monetary terms but it can be determined that most of the stolen goods are personal or household effects and sporting goods.

Other Criminal Code offences are not really considered to have a specific victim although we had the data to analyse the relationship between the offender and complainant. Although society as a whole is seen as damaged by offences against social order, the relationship was found to be almost evenly split between "spouses" and "strangers." This is because the other Criminal Code category includes offences such as family disputes (no violence). Most of the offences beside family disputes involve mainly strangers, where the relationship is known.

The most frequent location of the offences is in private residences. Violent offences have the highest rate of occurrence in private residences followed by other Criminal Code offences. Both property and other Criminal Code occurrences are also quite likely to occur in public places and property offences also are directed at commercial establishments a significant percent of the time. This has implications for the kinds of intervention that is appropriate to a crime prevention program.

The data on the employment history of the victim is poor. We have very little data on their employment.

TABLE 17: Location of the Offence by Offence Type

	All Violent	All Property	All Other C.C.
No Info.	7.2	5.1	3.5
Recreation Centre	2.0	3.8	2.5
Private Residence	74.8	51.5	66.8
Public Place	11.0	18.4	20.7
Commercial Estab.	3.4	16.3	3.8
Motor Vehicle	1.2	4.3	1.6
Police Station/ Court	0.4	0.5	1.1

TABLE 18: Age Group of the Victim

Under 19	14.4%
19-24	16.2%
25-29	14.2%
30-34	9.9%
35-39	11.2%
40 and over	34.4%

TABLE 19: Injuries to the Victim of Violence
(1,554 cases where victim's details recorded)

	N	%
Minor injury	146	9.5
Serious injury	112	7.3
Death	4	0.3
No injury	308	20
No info	973	63.1
	1543	100.0%

11 missing

The age of the victim tends to be young people below the age of 40. Over 60% of the victims are below the age of 40. Of these there is little in the way of outstanding differences although the ages 19-24 and 25-29 have the highest rates of victimization. Offenders tend to be drawn from the same age group as well.

Injuries to the victim occur mainly in violent offences. The four deaths are associated with homicides and two of the attempted murders resulted in serious injuries to the victim. Sex offences did not result in many injuries. Assaults are mainly responsible for both minor and serious injuries, with a few injuries being associated with family violence. By far, assaults appear much more serious in terms of injuries received than family violence. 75.3% of all minor injuries and 84.8% of all serious injuries are associated with assaults. This data could be better however because 45.6% of the victim injuries are "no info."

Very few injuries are associated with property offences (6) suggesting that few people were injured in the commission of a property offence. Some injuries result from other Criminal Code offences (87) of which 46 are due to arguments, 14 to public disorder offences, 13 to liquor and drug offences. Some of these offences are probably more accurately assaults, which is how many are ultimately charged.

Systemic Response

The analysis of the systemic response is to determine how the crime problem on various reserves is currently dealt with. It has been analysed along age and sex lines and by band type.

Action by Police: This variable lists what the initial police response to the situation was. (See Table 20) For juveniles, both male and female, the most frequent police response is "suspect referred" which includes referrals to parents, youth protection, social services, health services, etc. The next most frequent police action is "no charge" which means the police take no action at all.

Adults, both male and female, do not have the rate of referrals that juveniles do. The most frequent action taken is "no charges laid." "Suspect Detained" is higher for adults than juveniles and is higher for adult males than adult females. This refers to detaining an individual overnight for things like disorderly conduct, drunkenness, arguments, assaults and family violence.

Charging rates cannot be determined by this variable as it is not accurate and depicts only the initial police response. Charges may ultimately be laid for some of those detained or released.

TABLE 20: Age and Sex by Action Taken by Police

	Juv. Fem.	Juv. Male	Adult Fem.	Adult Male
No Charge	33.2%	31.4%	41.5%	34.2%
Charged	1.6	3.0	9.4	12.2
Service Rend.	5.8	6.2	13.4	11.7
Suspect Ref.	46.3	48.1	7.1	4.9
Suspect Det.	7.9	6.8	24.0	32.2
Ref. Oth. Pol.	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.4
Unresolved	2.6	2.6	0.8	1.2
Aid Oth. Pol.	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7
Victim Refer.	0.5	0	1.8	1.5
Sus. & Vic. Ref.	0.5	0.2	0.1	0

Charging by Age and Sex: (See Table 21)

Violent Offences - The overall rate of charging for violent offences is 23.8%. Juvenile females have the lowest rate of charging for violent offences at 6.9%. Adult females follow at 12.9% charged. Juvenile and adult males have charging rates for violent offences of 18.8% and 26.7% respectively. It would seem that violent offences are taken more seriously if committed by males than by females, and this may have to do with the fact that weapons are more often wielded by males.

Property offences - Property offences have the highest rate of charging next to Other Criminal Code offences. Adult males, followed by juvenile females, have the highest rates of charging at 41.6% and 36.0%. Female adults and juvenile females have lower rates at 30.2% and 24.6%. Overall, the rate of charging for property offences is higher than the rate for violent offences.

TABLE 21: Rate of Charging by Age and Sex (Percents)

	Violent	Property	Other C.C.	Other Stats	C.C. Traffic	Total
Juv. F.	6.9	24.6	8.9	3.2	0	15.6
Adult F.	12.9	30.2	7.0	60.1	127.3	20.1
Juv. M.	18.8	36.0	15.8	8.8	0	26.4
Adult M.	26.7	41.6	15.0	23.6	123.7	26.1
Total	23.8	38.3	13.7	26.2	121.5	25.1

One reason this may be so is that the victims of violent crime often are family members who may be reluctant to bring charges against their spouses. Property suspects on the other hand are usually not related and so not protected by the victim.

Other Criminal Code Offences - The overall rate of charging for these offences is 13.7%, but this is misleading low. Many of the original other Criminal Code offences, like public disorder,

arguments, etc., are charged as Band By-laws or Other Statute Offences against liquor ordinances. Also, many end up being charged as assaults.

Male adults and juveniles have the highest rates of charging at 15.0% and 15.8% respectively. Female juveniles and adults follow at 8.9% and 7.0% respectively.

Other Statute Offences - The general rate of charging for these offences is 26.2%. Adult females have the highest rate of charging for this type of offence at 60.1% with adult males following at a rate of 23.6%. Juvenile males and females have lower rates at 8.8% and 3.2%.

Other Statute Offence charges refers to being charged with Band By-law disorder and liquor offences. Adult women are charged at a much higher rate than adult males and juveniles are. All else being equal, it would appear that this type of behaviour is less tolerable among adult women than any other group. It has been suggested elsewhere that this reflects a view of women as being less dangerous when the commit criminal acts, but more in need of protection when they go astray morally. (Kueneman et al., 1986:62)

C.C. Traffic Offences - These offences are usually committed only by adult males and females. The rate of charging is high because other types of offences like theft M.V., liquor and drug offences, and others, are ultimately charged with Criminal Code traffic offences.

Charging by Band Type: Very little difference was found in the rates of charging by band type with the exception of the reserves Pointe Bleue, Betsiamites, and Restigouche. These three municipal band types were the only ones to have charged people with violations of Band By-laws. Pointe Bleue had a much higher rate of charging than any of the other reserves because of all the charges laid against Band By-law offences.

Dispositions: The following section will discuss the court dispositions for the charges. (See Table 22A)

Violent offences normally received dispositions of "no conditions" discharges meaning they were not guilty, acquitted, the charge was withdrawn, or they received an absolute discharge (48.9%). Prison sentencing was the next most frequent disposition at 20.4%. Restitution follows at 15.3% and Probation at 14.9%.

Property offences have a much higher rate of "no conditions" releases at 71.6% followed by Prison at 12.2% and Probation at 9.0%. Restitution is rarely a disposition for a property offence (3.7%).

Other C.C. offences are usually released "no conditions" (43.9%), followed by Restitution (33.0%). Prison follows at 11.5% and Probation at 10.6%.

Criminal Code traffic offences are usually released "no conditions" (52.3%) followed by Restitution (36.6%). A few get prison (7.8%).

TABLE 22A: Type of Offence by Type of Dispositions

	No Cond.	Resti-tution	Proba-tion	Deten-tion	Prison	Unknown
Violent	48.9	15.3	14.9	0.2	20.4	0.2
Property	71.6	3.7	9.0	0.8	12.2	2.6
Other C.C.	43.9	33.0	10.6	0.4	11.5	0.4
C.C. Traffic	52.3	36.6	0.2	0	7.8	1.6
Other Stats[1]	31.4	54.5	0.8	5.3	8.0	0
Total	53.1	23.0	9.0	1.0	12.7	1.2

(1) Other Statutes here includes Liquor and Drug offences, Band By-laws, and other Provincial Statutes.

Other Statute Offences primarily receive Restitution (54.5%) or No Conditions (31.4%). The rate of detention is the highest for any type of offence in the study (5.3%). Detention refers mainly to detoxification programs and since the Other Statute category is usually liquor and drug offences, this is not surprising. Given the involvement of alcohol in violent crime as well one wonders why more dispositions for alcohol programs are not made. Instead, unconditional releases occur in almost 50% of the violent offences.

Dispositions by Age and Sex: (See Table 22B) Some interesting findings were uncovered relating to dispositions for males and females. For example, juvenile males are usually released "no

conditions" (92.8%), compared to juvenile females (76.5%). Of 199 B&Es that were charged for juvenile males, only 4 got any sentence and these were for restitution and probation. Of 19 B&Es for juvenile females, 2 got detention. Of the 13 Theft M.V. for boys, 1 got probation while the 1 Theft M.V. for girls also got probation. One of the 16 Theft Over for boys, 1 received restitution, while 1 out of the 5 Theft Over for girls received detention. The overall detention rate for girls is 11.8% compared to 0.6% for boys. Probation and restitution rates for juvenile females are also slightly higher.

There are also differences in the dispositions received by adult males and females. While adults generally have a lower rate of No Conditions discharges than juveniles, adult male rates are somewhat higher than female rates (47.4% compared to 37.5%). Adult women have a 20% higher rate of restitution than adult males. Men receive slightly more prison sentences than women, showing the courts are both tougher and more lenient on adult women, giving them less prison but more restitution and fewer "no conditions" releases.

TABLE 22B: Age and Sex by Disposition (Percents)

	Juv. Female	Adult Female	Juv. Male	Adult Male	Total
No Conditions	76.5	37.5	92.8	47.4	(52.8)
Restitution	2.9	44.6	1.3	24.7	(23.4)
Probation	2.9	10.8	1.0	10.4	(9.1)
Detention	11.8	0	0.6	1.0	(1.0)
Prison	0	7.1	0	15.8	(12.6)
Unknown	5.9	0	4.2	0.6	(1.1)

Dispositions by Band Type: No major differences were found when analysing dispositions by band type. The only differences found were related to the rate of charging on some of the reserves, particularly Pointe Bleue. Since this reserve had so many charges, it also had many dispositions. Restitution was the main disposition for offences against Band By-laws.

CHAPTER 3: CRIME RATES, BAND TYPES AND CRIME PREVENTION

Discussion of the Findings

The most outstanding features to be discussed here are the high rates of violent crimes and other Criminal Code offences and low rates of property offences for Native reserves in general. There is also a higher rate of property offences on municipal reserves compared to pluralistic and integrative reserves. Both integrative and municipal reserves have rates of property offences above the violent offence rate in contrast to pluralistic reserves where the violent offence rate is higher than the property offence rate.

The higher than national average rate of violent crime and other Criminal Code offences and the low rate of property crime is widely documented to be a characteristic of Native criminality. Social disorder offences, assaults and minor thefts, all associated with alcohol consumption, are the historical norm for Native people in Canada. (Siggner, 1980:58) Violations against liquor ordinances are also widespread. In recent years the violent offence rate has been shown to be increasing with rapid social change implicated as responsible (Siggner, 1980:58).

The high and growing rate of violent offences documented in the literature may be seen as a result of the increasing impact the urbanized, industrialized economy is having on the reserve socio-economic system. As economic expansion continues,

development occurs, undermining the viability of traditional livelihoods. The subsistence economy based on small enterprise, farming, hunting and trapping, prevalent in many Native communities until after the Second World War, has become unproductive. This has increased the dependency of reserve communities on the federal government by bringing poverty to many formerly prosperous, self-sufficient communities. In addition, environmental contamination, land expropriations, and various development projects have ruined the land base of many communities. Native people have also been excluded from the development of their lands with recent land settlements stressing the perpetuation of reserve enclaves based on pre-capitalist economies.

All of these recent changes have had an effect on social life. Kinship and family traditions may have ceased to be able to control behaviour as they once did due to the loss of authority and power of the kin group. Forms of social interaction once determined by relationship have been blurred due to economic changes resulting in decreased social controls. Alcoholism, especially important for an analysis of crime, has become widespread, further breaking down social relationships.

The fact that at least 40% of violent offences occur between family members, especially spouses, is quite telling. This suggests that male-female relationships within the family have been the hardest hit by the stresses associated with acculturation. LaPrairie (1987:8) has argued that role loss for males, where males lost their power in the family due to economic

changes, accompanied by the outright rejection of the dominant society, has resulted in anger, aggression, depression, alcoholism, and frustrations, providing the context for violence.

The low rate of sex offences recorded in this data base does not necessarily mean that they are non-existent. In many cases, sexual abuse goes unreported because of the stigma of being a victim and because of the possible intra-familial nature of the crime. In other words, it is doubtful that the low rate of recorded sexual abuse cases is indicative of the true rate of the offence.

Property crime, on the other hand, is nominally indicated on pluralistic and integrative reserves and although higher on municipal reserves, it is still below the Canadian average. The lower rate of property offences on most reserves and the traditionally lower level of property crimes for Native people may be due to several factors. Given the impoverished conditions of the people, there may not be much property to steal. Lack of opportunity for property offences may be caused by small reserves with people living in close proximity to each other which reduces opportunity factors. "Borrowing without asking" was also a common feature on many reserves reflecting a different concept of ownership. It may also be that the tensions causing crime do not push people to offend in the property category. As was demonstrated, property offences were most popular among juveniles suggesting a separate set of stresses from those in adult criminality.

The higher rates of property offences on municipal reserves may be due to the proximity of urban centres and the increased impact the dominant economy has on these bands. As the most acculturated bands with the highest employment levels, these bands have the highest levels of wealth and property. Property offences are also characterized by involving people unknown to each other, meaning that the large populations and lack of social solidarity may allow more offences between strangers. It is also a fact that the process of industrialization and urbanization tends to alter the ratio of property to violent crime in favor of property crime.

Urbanization and proximity to urban areas may also be responsible for creating some other types of crime as well. Crimes related to automobiles, such as traffic violations, theft of motor vehicles, and drunk driving, tend to be higher on the urban reserves. More money leads to more possessions including cars and there are more places to go in urban areas and better roads. This allows more crimes involving vehicles.

From the analysis of the other Criminal Code offences, it is evident that the police are called to respond to a variety of social situations like fights, interpersonal disputes, family arguments, etc., which are considered "criminal incidents" but which do not involve violence or injuries. In other words, they are not serious criminal incidents but seem to reflect the view on the part of residents, that police should be available for

dispute resolution. This may partially account for the higher than national average rates of other Criminal Code offences.

Juvenile involvement in other Criminal Code offences is due primarily to vandalism and mischief. This seems to be a fairly common and widespread problem, related possibly to factors such as parental supervision, boredom and lack of recreational facilities for youth.

The next step for developing a crime prevention model program is to relate the analysis of crime by age, sex and band type to specific types of prevention programs. The analysis of the data has indicated a number of areas for possible intervention in the crime problem, notably the high incidence of violent offences and family violence, the juvenile property crime problem, and the high rates of other Criminal Code offences for males and females. Offence volume is also a possible prevention target.

The Social Disorganization and Social Control Model of Crime Prevention

Native criminality has been shown to be quite different from non-Native criminality. For Native people, there are more violent offences, fewer property offences, more social disorder offences, higher overall rates of crime, and a strong relationship between alcohol abuse and crime. Almost conspicuously absent are crimes for profit such as drug trafficking, prostitu-

tion, frauds, and armed robberies. The crimes committed are often petty offences directed at the in-group, suggestive of the frustration-aggression model of crime causality.

The approach of this report has been to view crime as a product of social disorganization which is derived from colonization and dependency. Communities are viewed as experiencing a breakdown in informal social controls found in traditional societies and in pre-World War II communities. Due to the force of industrialization and urbanization beginning with the industrial revolution and increasing with the Post War Boom economy, economic and social problems have plagued the small-scale reserve communities under study. Crime is viewed as related to these social and economic changes.

The disorganizing influences of acculturation, colonial domination, and economic expansion in core areas are viewed as the causes of Native criminality. A reduction in crime is seen as possible through strengthening the ability of the community to respond to the destabilizing outside influences. The goal of the crime prevention programs to be discussed is that of enabling the community to strengthen its response to any disorganizing influences. For example, crime prevention programs aimed at youth could be seen as enabling the community to express and teach its norms and values in a way that the climate of social change has previously hindered.

Crime Prevention Programs

The focus of the following discussion will be on police-based crime prevention programs with some reference to programs involving community groups, volunteers, and paraprofessionals. For further information on community-based crime prevention programs in Native communities, see Scott Clarke's (1987) "Developing Crime Prevention Activities in Native Communities: A Manual."

I. Preventing Family Violence: Wife abuse is a serious problem on some of the pluralistic and municipal reserves. (See Table 23) In recent years, there has been a growing concern about family violence in Canada because of research which points to its widespread nature and the perpetual cycle of violence across generations. In short, wife abuse has come to be seen by many as a crime that requires a new police and court response which could include more charges laid, more follow-up procedures, and increased charging. There are several levels at which intervention and prevention measures can occur.

A) Family Worker Programs: Due to the violence in the wife abuse situation, the police are usually best equipped to respond to it. Often there are no other services available or capable of dealing with a violent situation. Although we do not have the data to be sure, other studies suggest that

TABLE 23: Rate of Family Violence per 1,000 by Reserve

	Rate
Municipal Bands	
Restigouche	16.3
Manowan	5.1
Maliotenam	10.8
Lac-Simon	1.3
Pointe Bleue	10.4
Maniwaki	4.2
Pikogan	5.5
Betsiamites	3.4
Notre-Dame-Du-Nord	5.7
Mean	7.0
Pluralistic Bands	
Mingan	15.3
Matimekosh	20.7
Weymontachie	4.0
Maria	10.0
Obedjiwan	27.6
Natashquan	6.2
La Romaine	0
Mean	12.0
Integrative Bands	
Becancour	0
Les Escoumins	0
Odanak	12.2
Winneway	12.9
Kipawa	0
Wolf-Lake	0
Mean	4.2
Inert Bands	
Lac-Rapide	0
St. Augustin	11.5
Grand-Lac-Victoria	0
Mean	3.8

a simple police visit will do little to prevent another act of violence and call-backs to the same house are common. In many cases, domestic assault is considered to be the most dangerous and volatile situation an officer can go into. In order to reduce these risks, and provide the victim with better follow-up which may reduce future call-backs, some police forces now have a Special Family Worker trained to provide follow-up assistance after the violent occurrence. The Family Worker makes a second call-back to the home, a day or two later, in order to provide victims and offenders with information on the services available to them. The Family Worker makes every attempt to get people motivated to get help. From the Amerindian Police Program data, it is evident that police make a number of referrals to agencies, but there is no follow-up provided. Providing the necessary follow-up and counselling on available services could be one type of police-based crime prevention program designed for reserves with high rates of family violence.

B) Family Crisis Intervention: Other police-based programs directed at family violence are modelled on a crisis intervention approach. One example is the Restigouche Family Crisis Intervention program which trains volunteers to accompany police into the crisis situation. While the police will provide the initial contact, volunteer workers, called interveners, go in later to provide counselling,

emotional support, resources, information, transportation, accommodation and referrals to social services. The interveners also answer many calls that are not abuse situations but social matters such as youth behaviour, suicidal tendencies, alcohol and drug addiction. Shelters are also provided for battered women to enable them to leave the violent situation.

The benefit of the program is that police are freed from spending valuable time with a caller when they cannot perform the social supports necessary for the situation. The interveners are better trained for answering social matters and providing the in-depth support needed. This kind of program might have the added benefit of allowing more of the service calls to be answered by volunteers, providing some respite for police officers who work 24 hour shifts and are always on call.

C) Charging Practices: Some studies have suggested that increased charging of domestic violence will reduce its incidence while others suggest charges doubly infuriate the offender leading to more violence. Part of the rationale behind the increased charging is that for too long, wife abuse has not been considered an offence but a private, familial matter. Increased charging may encourage the social reconstruction of the meaning attached to family violence allowing it to be perceived as an offence.

The rate of charging for family violence is low in the Amerindian Police Program Study. In some cases, such as Pointe Bleue, the Band Council has made By-laws that are used to charge family violence as a social disorder offence. At present, this charge usually leads to "no conditions" discharges or restitution. There may be some deterrent effect in the laying of a charge. However, if the disposition is too easy or not related to the offence it is doubtful the charge will have a deterrent effect. It is suggested that repeat offenders be encouraged to attend Family Life Programs or behaviour modification programs.

D) Women's Shelters: The reserve Indian woman has few alternatives for leaving the violent situation. There are few places to go, little emergency housing, on top of problems of lack of money and transportation. Most of the shelters specifically for Native women in Canada are found in urban areas which provides little assistance to reserve women. While the cost of providing shelters to every reserve in Canada is prohibitive, some emergency shelters should be provided in central communities or in conjunction with other service centres. This data suggests that there is a need for housing services and social assistance for reserve Native women who do want to leave their abusive husbands.

E) Family Life Programs: Other programs aimed at strengthening family life can be developed for Native communities. While these programs do not specifically target the family abuse situation, they aim at primary prevention by teaching life and interpersonal skills. The goal of these programs is educating people about family life and how to deal with the stresses facing the Native family unit under present conditions. Trained therapists are usually employed for facilitating these programs.

II. **Juvenile Crime Prevention Programs**: Reserves often have a lack of employment and recreational activities combined with poverty and family breakdown. Most Native juvenile offenders commit minor property offences like B&Es, theft under $200, and other Criminal Code offences. Juvenile offenders do not make up that great a percentage of total offenders as it appears that criminal activity peaks in the ages 19-30. However, targeting juveniles for intervention, especially males, has the benefit of providing them assistance and education prior to the age of highest risk for offending. This may act as a future deterrent.

The lack of a strong sense of identity is often seen as a main feature of young people in conflict with the law. In recent years, there has been a shift towards community involvement in crime prevention programs because of a desire on the part of Native people to assert more control over the children in the community, the value of community sanctions, and the ability of

the community to best assess the needs of its youth. Most of the programs to be discussed for addressing the needs of youthful offenders will be community-based programs.

A) Job Skills Training Programs: Since many delinquents are high school dropouts who are unemployed, some youth crime prevention programs have been aimed at making youth job ready. The Skeena Youth Work Incentive Program, for example, was designed to provide an alternative working and learning environment to teach good trade skills and work habits, making youths more job ready. This particular program targeted youths who had been formally diverted from the justice system at least once, and taught skills such as wood working and glass making.

B) Recreational/Educational Programs: Other youth crime prevention programs have been aimed at establishing a greater sense of cultural identity, self-reliance, and pride in Native heritage, for youths in trouble with the law. Lack of self-esteem and cultural awareness are often cited as the causes of juvenile crime. Teaching traditional culture, lifestyles, and subsistence methods while providing recreational outlets for youths in planned outdoor activities has been shown to benefit youths in conflict with the law. Summer camps, wilderness expeditions, Native cultural events and sporting events have all been tried with good

TABLE 24: Rates of Juvenile Crime per 1,000 by Reserve

		Juvenile Females	Juvenile Males
Municipal Bands			
Restigouche		4.1	26.5
Manowan		3.4	22.4
Maliotenam		5.9	27.4
Lac-Simon		5.4	28.1
Pointe Bleue		5.9	18.0
Maniwaki		0.8	2.9
Pikogan		0.7	17.2
Betsiamites		1.7	9.2
Notre-Dame-Du-Nord		6.4	29.8
	Mean=	3.8	20.2
Pluralistic Bands			
Mingan		3.3	17.3
Matimekosh		0.8	5.1
Weymontachie		0.7	2.0
Maria		2.5	16.2
Obedjiwan		5.3	39.0
Natashquan		0.5	1.9
La Romaine		0	9.2
	Mean=	1.9	13.0
Integrative Bands			
Becancour		0	0
Les Escoumins		0	3.6
Odanak		0	6.7
Winneway		0.8	3.4
Kipawa		0	0
Wolf-Lake		0	0
	Mean=	0.13	2.3
Inert Bands			
Lac-Rapide		0	0
St. Augustin		0	2.9
Grand-Lac-Victoria		0	0
	Mean=	0	1.0

success in other Native communities. Sometimes special sessions can be provided in drug and alcohol education as well.

C) School-based Programs: The benefit of school-based crime prevention programs for youths is that they can begin early before youths have started to drop out of school. Educational films, Native courtworkers, police and other representatives can be brought into the schools to teach about the legal system and the relationship between solvent and alcohol abuse and crime. Native people may be unaware of the ins and outs of the legal system so early educational programs would be helpful.

D) Target-Hardening Strategies: A crime prevention program may also attempt to remove opportunity factors involved in crime. Since juveniles commit a significant portion of their offences in the property offence category, various target-hardening programs could be tried. These could include things like Operation Identification and Neighborhood Watch programs. Police officers could get involved at the community level teaching people how to avoid being vandalized or the victims of break-ins. As will be recalled mischief to public and private property is also a common factor of juvenile crimes which could be targeted by increased police patrols, better lighting and better recreational facilities.

E) Youth Community Service Officer: This program has been in effect in the United States where the lack of minority group representation on the police force often causes tension between the police and minority groups. In order to facilitate minority group involvement, youths 17-21 are hired as community service officers. They act as police cadets providing aid for the sick or handicapped, answering public aid calls, and providing assistance for traffic control during community events. The youth service officer is usually between the ages of 17-21 and due to the young age is believed to be an asset for dealing with the problems of youth in the community.

III. Liquor and Drug Offences: Substance and alcohol abuse is a general characteristic of crime in Native communities. The abuse of alcohol and solvents occurs within the context of rapid socio-economic and cultural change that has affected traditional communities, family structures and values. Almost all of the pluralistic and most of the municipal bands could be targeted for a crime prevention program aimed at liquor and drug use. While liquor and drug offences are widespread in themselves, alcohol and drug use is also strongly related to violent and Criminal Code offences. Different levels of intervention are again possible.

TABLE 25: Rates of Liquor and Drug Offences per 1,000 by Reserve

	N	Population	Rate
Municipal Bands			
Restigouche	277	1179	47.0
Manowan	18	983	3.7
Maliotenam	52	850	12.2
Lac-Simon	18	448	8.0
Pointe Bleue	358	1345	53.2
Maniwaki	10	873	2.3
Pikogan	20	291	13.7
Betsiamites	177	1903	18.6
Notre-Dame-Du-Nord	100	282	70.9
			Mean = 25.5
Pluralistic Bands			
Mingan	80	300	53.3
Matimekosh	219	782	56.0
Weymontachie	6	592	2.0
Maria	79	321	49.2
Obedjiwan	188	979	38.4
Natashquan	60	420	28.6
La Romaine	41	589	13.9
			Mean = 34.5
Integrative Bands			
Becancour	0	44	0
Les Escoumins	0	110	0
Odanak	3	180	3.3
Winneway	12	233	10.3
Kipawa	0	152	0
Wolf-Lake	0	36	0
			Mean = 18.9
Inert Bands			
Lac-Rapide	0	260	0
St. Augustin	3	87	6.9
Grand-Lac-Victoria	0	201	0
			Mean = 2.3

A) Court Dispositions: It is evident from the dispositional data that the role of alcohol and drug use is not being fully recognized by the courts in the dispositions given. Many alcohol-related violent and other Criminal Code offences are simply released when alcohol treatment programs could be more beneficial. Even sentencing for offences against liquor and drug statutes had a low rate of dispositions for alcohol programs. Most liquor and drug offences receive "restitution" and "no conditions" discharges. There could be more dispositions for alcohol rehabilitation programs from the courts, given the fact that most of the communities surveyed had NNADAP programs in effect.

B) Police Response: The police seem to understand the importance of alcohol control. The ability to hold drunk people overnight without laying a charge as well as removing "undesirables" from private residences, could be seen as an appropriate crime prevention scheme in itself. These police services could be greatly enhanced by follow-up services provided by alcohol workers. Follow-up by alcohol workers could ensure more referrals to treatment centres and programs. It might also be possible to institute a compulsory program for people who have already been picked up drunk by the police two or three times and kept overnight.

C) Other Alcohol Programs: Some reserves have instituted a ban on alcohol with varying degrees of success. Other reserves have limited access to alcohol in an attempt to control consumption. There are also various programs that can be made available in schools and to community events educating about alcohol and solvent abuse. Alcohol programs already exist on some reserves. (See Appendix I)

IV. Crime Prevention and Service Calls: The Amerindian Police fulfill a variety of social service roles including crisis intervention, alcohol and drug intervention, suicide response, and referrals to other services. Public Aid calls are quite abundant. However, there may be a need to provide further assistance to people in crisis situations and to provide some follow-up services. It has been suggested that volunteers, crisis interveners, and social workers could be included in the policing response to service calls, or that the police could receive further training in intervention approaches from these specialists.

In the U.S., Community Service Centres have been established as either mobile or permanent units. Mobile service centres might be appropriate to the reserve situation because they would be able to cover a wide range of territory. These centres are affiliated with the police department and equipped with volunteers, social workers and police. The goal is to provide services for many types of social problems and provide some of

the services that are now phoned in as public assistance calls. Referrals to various agencies are made to find solutions to problems such as unemployment, illness, lack of shelter, child abandonment, etc. The police work with other professionals to improve services and conditions in the community. This allows the police and social service agencies to work together to provide services neither can provide alone.

V. **Crime Prevention Through Crisis Intervention:** Some prevention programs in effect in Native communities have been based on the Grassy Narrows Crisis Intervention/Safe House model. This model of program was developed on the Grassy Narrows Reserve, where all the efforts of the different agencies were having little impact on the severe problems on the reserve. A few residents got together and decided to provided services to the population during the evening hours and weekends when no other services were available. A Safe House was also set up to which people could be brought in times of crisis. Community patrols were provided and programmers responded to crisis situations by calling in the various agencies for follow-up or calling the police. The services provided were directed at family violence, alcohol abuse, glue sniffing, child abandonment, vandalism, suicides, violent death, etc. At the end of one year, attempted suicides, violent deaths, delinquencies, committals to training schools, juvenile charges and Children's Aid apprehensions were all down by over 50%. Adult charges went up by 41% because the

appropriate authorities were made aware of what was going on on the reserve.

Not all of the reserves in the Amerindian study have the same severe problems as were prevalent at Grassy Narrows. Several of the reserves, however, show high rates of suicides, accidents, service calls, violent deaths, and a great deal of violent crime. A program modelled after the Grassy Narrows Crisis Intervention approach would have the benefit of addressing a wide range of social and crime problems on the reserves instead of addressing just one kind of offence.

VI. **Crime Prevention Through Social Development:** Crime problems can be addressed through programs aimed at the larger social issues noted for influencing crime. These are programs aimed at having positive influence over education, employment, housing and recreation. Some examples of the kinds of social development programs which could be developed are as follows:

A) Employment Programs: The Native offender is typically poorly educated and unemployed, although we are unable to verify this with the Amerindian data. Reserves are also noted as the most economically depressed areas in Canada. Native people face discrimination in the labour force of nearby towns and cities and are often excluded from the labour force of even rapidly developing areas. Job creation initiatives have tended to stress small-scale enterprises

like outfitters, camping, tourism and crafts. There has been a stress on "co-operatives" that are not especially money-making. Traditional economies are unable to support the growing population or to compete with large scale production.

There is a real need for economic development on reserves if the reserve system is to be maintained. Out-migration to cities to find work or work in nearby towns are also solutions but they do not replace the need for Native people to control the development of their lands and thereby gain control of part of the dominant economy. The importance of political struggle for strengthening land rights cannot be overstated.

B) Housing: It is now widely held that building design influences human behaviour including the commission of crime. The provision of adequate housing may enhance people's respect for their environment. As noted in Appendix I, many of the reserves in this study have problems of overcrowding and poor living conditions. Housing is substandard, outdated and overcrowded especially on the more remote reserves. Conditions of deprivation and poverty may lead to crime and delinquency. Housing should be the target of social development programs.

C) Recreational Services: Expenses related to leisure and the development of community facilities represents an insignificant part of the total Indian Affairs budget. On many reserves, there are no facilities beyond the usual church, band office, and perhaps arena. There is a need not only for social services like counselling, and Family Life Education, but also recreational programs and activities.

D) Educational Services: Many reserve residents have great difficulty in obtaining higher education. Due to the lack of educational facilities on reserve, school-aged children usually have to drop out of school or leave home to attend. Idleness associated with dropping out, and stress factors associated with leaving home, may precipitate delinquent acts. Incomplete education also limits opportunities.

Demands for more control over Indian education including the use of Native languages, control over educational content, and the use of Native personnel is the present goal of many communities. As shown in Appendix I, many communities are moving towards administering their own band schools. These attempts should eventually lead to a greater educational attainment among Native people, and perhaps growing opportunities.

Summary and Conclusions

This report has outlined the major findings of the Amerindian Police Program study in relation to crime on the participating reserves. It was found that municipal and pluralistic reserves are the most affected by crime. Significantly higher rates of violent and other Criminal Code offences were found on these reserves while they also recorded lower than Canadian average rates of property offences. Integrative and inert bands were found to have much lower rates of all types of offences, but that data for the inert bands is suspect because of the small number.

The age and sex of the suspect was reflected in the rates and types of offences committed. Juveniles of both sexes were involved mainly in property crimes and public disorder offences like public mischief. Adults committed few property offences but many disorder offences and a higher than Canadian average rate of violent offences.

Most of the offenders (70.6%) were below age 30 showing that social problems more severely affect young people, as is the case in non-Native society as well. The majority of the offences were committed by adult males, followed by adult females, juvenile males and juvenile females.

Victims tended to be drawn from the same age group as offenders. The victims of violence tended to be family members at least 41.1% of the time, and most often women. Owners of

property stolen or vandalized were usually male perhaps reflecting the view of a male head of household. The low rate of property offences could be due to historically different attitudes towards property or to less property to steal. In any case, property offences are usually due to juvenile offenders.

The systemic response to the crime problem showed that few offences result in charges. The highest rate of charging was for property offences perhaps due to the "stranger" relationship between the suspect and victim. Violent offences had low rates of charging perhaps due to the typical familial relationship between offender and victim. Overall, about 25% of all Criminal Code offences were charged. Of those charged and appearing in court, the most frequent disposition is "no conditions" discharges, followed by "restitution." Prison, probation and detention together made up 22.7% of all dispositions. Again, the type of disposition received depends to a great extent on the type of offence. There also appeared to be some differences in dispositions received by sex but it would demand a more sophisticated analysis to exclude other variables like prior record that could be influencing the data. The only difference in the rates of charging and in dispositions by band was due to the Point Bleue reserve, which because it enforced band by-laws, has the highest rate of charging. About 40% of all charges are laid at Pointe Bleue.

Based on these findings, some crime prevention measures appropriate to different band types were discussed. Programs

were directed at the high levels of family violence, alcohol-related offences, juvenile offences, the supply of social and crisis intervention services and social development programs. Some suggestions were made for target-hardening strategies, and increased deterrence through the laying of charges and stronger sentencing. It is hoped that this information will be of value to those people working in the area of crime prevention.

APPENDIX I: COMMUNITY PROFILES

The data for the community profiles which follow were mainly collected from formal sources such as 1981 Census data and various data collected by Indian Affairs. This means that the data has not all been verified in actuality and is already several years old. Statistics Canada census data is always rounded to ensure confidentiality so columns and totals do not always add up. Also, the rule of area supression is normally applied to census tract of 100 or less if surveyed in person, and 500 or less if surveyed by mail. This is because, based on a 20% sample, any abnormal cases could seriously distort the findings. Normally, much of the data presented here would have been suppressed, but due to high demand it was published, with the understanding that the numbers are not guaranteed. Not all items were available for all reserves as data is suppressed to ensure confidentiality. Also, no census data was found for Wolf-Lake and St. Augustin because they are not legal reserves but settlements, meaning they are not surveyed separately.

Some further explanation of some of the data items may be in order. The classification of a reserve refers to its distance from and access to an urban centre. "Urban" designations apply to bands in or near urban centres of 10,000 persons or more. "Semi-urban" refers to reserves located within 40 miles of an urban centre on all-weather roads. "Rural" refers to bands over 40 miles away from the nearest urban centre with at least one

all-weather road. "Remote" refers to reserves more than 40 miles away from an urban centre or within 40 miles where there is no all-weather road.

"Other" for Mother Tongue is considered to refer to a Native language in an area dominated by Native people. Census data does not provide a listing of every possible language.

Under Labour Force Activity, the "Economic Indicator" is listed as a possible Group I to Group V. This scale refers to DIAND's study "An Economic Study of the Quebec Regions" (1972). Group I bands represent the most economically depressed of all bands in Canada relative to other Indian bands. Group II bands represent economically depressed bands that are below national average but above Group I bands. Group III bands are at or slightly above levels of economic development. Group IV and Group V bands have above average levels of economic development.

Political Controls assumed by the band refers to sections of the Indian Act that can be enacted. Section 60 gives the band the right to exercise control and management of the lands on the reserve. Section 69 allows the band to control, manage, and expend its reserve money and control services, housing, etc. Section 74 allows a Band Chief to be elected and states how this election proceeds. Section 81 allows the band to make by-laws not unlike municipal by-laws for order maintenance, and the regulation of various day-to-day factors. Section 83 allows the band to raise money by charging taxes to reserve residents. Few bands have enacted this final section.

I. Inert Bands: Rapid-Lake, Grand-Lac-Victoria, and St. Augustin have been classified as inert bands. Lac-Rapide was originally integrative, while Grand-Lac-Victoria and St. Augustin were not classified.

Lac-Rapide - This is a semi-urban Algonkian band being 151 km. north of Maniwaki. It has 260 people on reserve and a band membership of 293. It was established in 1961 and comprises seventy acres of land. There are only thirteen jobs on reserve and the male and female participation rates in the labour force are 15.4% and 15.4% respectively. This translates into only 10 men out of 65, 15 years and up, and 10 out of 65 women, of the same age group, who are employed. Mother tongue is a Native language in the majority (79%) of the people. Educational attainment is low, with only 5 out of 130 people, 15 years and up, still in school. The majority of the population has less than a grade 9 education. Income is low at $6,821 average per census family. Housing lacks central heating in 90% of the homes. As Lac-Rapide rates low on employment, educational attainment, with high rates of Native language retention, and low income, it was moved to the inert category from the integrative. It has no property or violent crime and a low rate of police service calls. It share 2 Amerindian police with three other reserves. The main activities are hunting, trapping and fishing.

St. Augustin - St. Augustin is a relatively new reserve, established in 1971. It is a remote Montagnais band, 600 km. N.E. of Sept-Îles. and represents the settlement of the last nomadic people in North America. It is a small settlement of 81 people, 81% of whom are receiving welfare. The band has not yet assumed any political control over the administration of the band. Due to the relative newness of this reserve, its remoteness and lack of employment opportunities, St. Augustin was classified as inert. It has somewhat above the Canadian average rate of violent crime, but no property offences. All of the violent offences are family violence. The rate of police service calls is low and there is one policeman on duty on the reserve at all times.

Grand-Lac-Victoria - This band is classified as semi-urban and is located 50 km. south of Val D'Or. It is an Algonkian band whose reserve is a 30 acre island in La Verendrye Provincial Park. There are 201 people on reserve and a band membership of 249. Trapping, forestry and crafts are the main on-reserve economic activities.

Mother Tongue is mainly French with few people retaining Native languages as their first language. There is almost no higher educational attainment on this reserve at all, with 100% of the population having less than a grade 9 education. Housing quality is very poor with 30 private dwellings averaging 1.2

rooms per dwelling. None of the homes have central heating, and the value of the average home is $14,403. The average total income for people 15 years of age and up is $2,898 and no one is employed. This band was not in Gerber's original classification but because of low educational attainment, lack of employment, poor housing and low income, it has been classified as an inert band. There are no political controls assumed by the band, election is by custom, and education is available off reserve only. There are no violent or property offences on the reserve and an extremely low rate of police service calls to the reserve. The reserve shares 2 policemen with three other reserves.

II. **Integrative Bands**: Becancour, Les Escoumins, Odanak, Winneway, Wolf-Lake and Kipawa are classified as integrative bands. All of these bands were classified as integrative bands by Gerber, except Odanak which was considered municipal.

Becancour - This is a small urban reserve, 20 km. west of Trois Riviere, and having a reserve population of 44. The reserve was established in 1708 and has a total of 71 band members. The mother tongue is 100% French with no retention of the Abenatis Native language. There is some higher education with about 50% of the population having less than a grade 9 education and 50% having higher. All dwellings have central heating with an average of 5.6 rooms per dwelling. The average value of the

homes is $30,808. Of the male eligible labour force, 80% are participating along with 66.7% of the females participating. There are seventeen jobs on reserve with a 29% welfare rate for the reserve. The band is in control of band funds and has enacted by-laws. Election proceeds by vote.

Becancour shares 2 policemen with Odanak and has a moderate rate of police service calls. The rate of violent offences is below Canadian average, the only offence being one assault in the five-year period. Property offences are low.

Les Escoumins - This Montagnais reserve was established in 1892 and is located 40 km. N.E. of Tadoussac. It is classified as an urban reserve with a population of 110 band members on reserve and 145 on the band list. It has 100 acres of land.

There is little retention of Native language with French being the main mother tongue. About 50% of the population has less than a grade 9 education while the other has above grade 9 including a significant number with trade school diplomas and other non-university training. The housing is modern with all homes having central heating. The average home is valued at $28,137.

The participation rate for males in the labour force is 81.8% but unemployment hovers at 44.4%. The participation rate of women is 41.7% with an unemployment rate of 20.0%. the main activity is forestry. The band has not taken control of band funds, election proceeds by custom, and by-laws are being

enacted. The nearest hospital is 1 km. away and there are no permanent medical workers on reserve. Courtworker services are not available on reserve.

The reserve has 2 policemen and a low rate of police service calls. There was no violent crime on the reserve in the course of the five-year study and only a few property crimes. This band is the only one to have an economic indicator of Group V.

Odanak - This is an Abenatis reserve established in 1700. Gerber had it classified as a municipal band but due to its high off-reserve employment rate and low rate of employment on reserve, it was moved to integrative.

Odanak is an urban band, 124 km. east of Sorel. It has 180 on reserve members but a band of 667 people. This indicates a high rate of off-reserve migration.

The mother tongue is mainly French and English with a few families retaining Native language. The rate of higher education is high and the housing situation is good with 90 of the 100 houses having central heating. Each house has an average of 6 rooms and only 10% require major repairs. The average value of dwellings is $38,203.

The participation rate in the labour force for males is 68.4% with an unemployment rate of 38.5%. The female participation rate is 55% with an unemployment rate of 45.5%. There are 18 jobs on reserve in crafts, fish smoking and tourism. The band has assumed control of band funds, has

election by vote, and has enacted by-laws. Educational services are available off reserve only. Courtworker services are available and there are no permanent medical facilities.

Odanak has 2 policemen it shares with Becancour. The rate of service calls to the police is the highest for any reserve in the study. The rate of violent crime is slightly above the Canadian National Average and the property offence rate is still below the Canadian average but above the rate for many other bands in the study.

Winneway - This is a remote Algonkian settlement, 72 km. south of Timiscanique. It has a reserve population of 241 people. There is a mix of both English and French as the mother tongue of most people but a sizeable minority has retained the Native language. Over 50% of the population have more than a grade 9 education. 70% of the private dwellings have central heating with an average of 5.2 rooms per dwelling. The labour force participation rate of males is 60% and 64.3% for females. Average family income is around $19,195. The band has control over band funds, election proceeds by custom, and no by-laws have been enacted yet. The principal activity on reserve is forestry.

Winneway has 2 policemen on reserve and a medium rate of police service calls per year. The rate of violent offences is the second highest in the whole study. Almost all of the violent

offences are family violence and assaults. The rate of property offences is low.

Kipawa - Kipawa is a semi-urban, Algonkian band 10 km. from Timiscanique. It has 152 people on reserve and a band list of 209. It has 15 acres of land. There is a low rate of Native language retention and educational attainment is low. Housing is good with 30 of the 35 dwellings having central heating and an average of 3.8 rooms. The average value of the dwellings is $26,250. The participation rate for males in the labour force is low at 33.3% and for women, 16.7%. There are only 7 jobs on reserve, mainly in forestry. The band has assumed control of band funds, election proceeds by vote, and Band By-laws have been enacted. Schooling is available off reserve only and the nearest hospital is 50 miles away. There are medical facilities available on reserve and courtworker services are also available.

Kipawa has 2 policemen on reserve and a high rate of service calls to the police. It has a low rate of violent offences and no property offences.

Wolf-Lake - This is a semi-urban band of 36 people. The band controls band funds, election is by custom but no by-laws have been enacted. No census data was available on Wolf-Lake.

III. Pluralistic Bands: Mingan, Matimekosh, Weymontachie, Maria, Obedjiwan, Natashquan, and La Romaine are classified as pluralistic bands. Mingan and Obedjiwan were originally

classified as inert bands by Gerber, while Weymontachie was not included in the study. Matimekosh and Maria were originally classified as municipal bands.

Mingan - Mingan is an urban reserve established in 1963, 40 km. west of Marue St. Pierre. It has 300 people on reserve and 50 families. It has 4,500 acres of land. Native mother tongue is retained by 205 of the 274 people in the census. Educational attainment is low. There are educational services up to junior high on the reserve. The male and female participation rate in the labour force is 35.3% and average family income is $10,723. There are a substantial number of jobs on reserve in commercial fishing, canning, forestry and crafts. Most people who are employed work on the reserve. Housing is poor with only fifteen of the fifty-five private dwellings having central heating. The average number of rooms is 5.2 per dwelling and 25 of the 55 homes need major repairs. The average value of the dwellings is $30,653.

The band controls band funds, election proceeds by custom, and Band By-laws have been enacted. The nearest hospital is 37 km. away and medical services are available on reserve. Courtworker services are available. There is a library and craft center on reserve as well.

Mingan has 2 policemen on reserve and a moderate rate of police service calls. It is the fifth most violent reserve in the study but has a low rate of property crime. Due to the high

rate of on-reserve employment, lack of educational attainment, poor housing, and the high rate of Native language retention, it was felt this band was stressing the development of community institutions and resources, so it was classified as a pluralistic band.

Matimekosh - This Montagnais reserve was established in 1960 and has a population of 782 people. It is classified as a remote band being near Schefferville, Quebec. The reserve is 50 acres and there is a high retention of Native languages. The rate of participation in higher education is low as is the rate of labour force participation. Housing is of poor quality and overcrowding exists. Houses average 5.3 rooms with 5.7 people per household. There are only 65 private dwellings for 90 families. While most of the houses have central heating, almost all of them are in need of minor or major repairs and the value of the dwellings is averaged at $11,151. Average income is $13,831 per family. Sixty-four percent of the population is on welfare and there are six jobs on reserve. The major economic activity is mining in Schefferville, although off-reserve employment is low.

The band has taken control of band funds, election proceeds by custom, and Band By-laws have been enacted. The nearest hospital is one kilometer away, and there are medical facilities on reserve. Courtworker services are available.

Since the housing is poor, employment low, Native language retention high, political controls assumed by the band are

strong, and distance to urban centres is large, Matimekosh was moved from a municipal to a pluralistic band.

Weymontachie - This Atikamek reserve was established in 1851, is a remote area, 96 kilometers northeast of La Tuque. It has 592 people on reserve and 637 band members, suggesting a low rate of out-migration. The reserve is 700 acres and the Native language is the main mother tongue. A few people have some education beyond high school but most people are not high school graduates.

There are 100 private dwellings for 100 families of which only five homes have central heating. Each house averages 4.9 rooms and the average value is $29,962. There are, on average, 5.3 persons per household.

The male and female labour force participation rates are 28.1% and 11.5% respectively. There are 25 jobs on reserve with 44% of the population on welfare. The average family income is $10,883. The band controls band funds, election proceeds by custom, and Band By-laws have been enacted. There are educational services up to junior high school on reserve. The nearest hospital is 75 miles away. Medical services and courtworker services are available on reserve.

The reserve has 2 policemen and a low rate of police service calls. There is very little crime on this reserve.

Maria - Maria is a Micmac reserve 80 kilometers east of Restigouche. It has 321 people and 400 acres of land. The

majority of the population has retained the Native language as the mother tongue. Educational attainment is low with 135 of the 160 people, over fifteen years of age, not in school. A few people have trade school diplomas or other non-university certificates.

There are 55 private dwellings on the reserve with an average of 6.2 rooms per dwelling. Thirty-five of the 55 have central heating, 15 require minor repairs, and 20 require major repairs. The average value of the dwellings is $39,152.

The participation rate of males in the labour force is 29.4% and females 21.4%, which is quite low. Forty-five percent of the population is on welfare, and there are 55 jobs on reserve in leather, crafts, and basket making. Most people who are employed, are employed on the reserve. The band has taken control of band funds, election proceeds by vote, and Band By-laws have been enacted. A kindergarten and elementary school are located on reserve. The nearest hospital is two miles away and there are medical facilities on reserve. Courtworker services are available.

Both Maria and Matimekosh were moved from municipal to pluralistic band types because the band seems to be stressing the development of community resources; most people who are employed work on the reserve, housing is poor, there is a high Native language retention rate, and political controls have been assumed by the band.

Maria has 3 police on the reserve with a fairly high rate of police service calls. It has a high rate of violent offences and a relatively high rate of property offences.

Obedjiwan - This Attikamek reserve was established in 1944, in a remote area, 80 kilometers northwest of Parent. It has 979 people and 2,300 acres of land. The majority of the people have retained the Native language as the mother tongue. The level of educational attainment is low with none of the 375 people, 15 years and over, still in school. About 50% of the population over 15 has less than a grade 9 education while the other half has mainly grade 9-13 without diploma.

There is overcrowding on the reserve with 145 families but only 125 private dwellings. The houses average 3.5 rooms per dwelling and are valued at $23,886. Major repairs are needed on seventy homes and minor repairs on 25 homes.

The participation rate of males in the labour force is 23.1% and the unemployment rate is 44.4%. The female participation rate is 10.8% with an unemployment rate of 75%. The average family income is $5,535 and 68% of the families are on welfare. There are about 5 jobs on reserve. The band has control of band funds, election proceeds by custom, and Band By-laws have been enacted. A kindergarten and elementary school are available on reserve as is a library. The nearest hospital is 250 miles away and there are permanent medical facilities on reserve. Court-worker services are available.

Obedjiwan has 5 police on reserve and a moderately low rate of police service calls. Most of the service calls are for accidents, police aid, and suicides. Obedjiwan has the highest rate of violent offences per year than any other reserve in the study. The rate of property offences is well below Canadian average.

Natashquan - This is a remote Montagnais reserve located 300 kilometers northeast of Sept Îles, and established in 1952. It has 420 people on reserve and 447 on the band list. The size of the reserve is 40 acres. Seventy-seven percent (77%) of the population is on welfare with only 17.4% of either sex participating in the labour force. There are twenty-eight jobs on reserve with an average family income of $12,116. Educational attainment is low with 40 of the 235 people over 15 years still in school, and 140 of the 235 having less than a grade 9 education. Another 80 people have between grade 9-13 without diploma and a few people have some higher university or college training.

Housing is moderate to poor with 55 private dwellings, 30 of which are in need of major repairs. Fifteen more homes require minor repairs. The average number of persons per household is 7.5 and the average value of the dwellings is $24,954.

The band has assumed control of band funds, election is by custom and Band By-laws are being enacted.

Natashquan has 2 police on reserve and a medium rate of service calls, most of which are service calls. The rate of violent offences is only slightly above the Canadian National Average and the property offence rate is negligible.

La Romaine - This is a remote Montagnais reserve established in 1949. It is located 400 kilometers northeast of Sept-Îles. There are 589 people living on the reserve and 601 on the band list. French is the main mother tongue. There is little educational attainment and the majority of the people have less than a grade 9 education. There are 100 families with 85 private dwellings on reserve. The homes average 3.1 rooms per dwelling. Only ten homes have central heating. The average value of the dwellings is $25,011 and each home averages 6.6 persons per household. Those housing conditions suggest overcrowding.

The participation rate in the labour force is low with the male rate at 20% and female rate at 9.1%. The average family income is $7,068. Eighty-six percent of the population is on welfare, and there are 11 jobs on reserve. The band does not control band funds, election is by custom, and no by-laws have been enacted. The nearest hospital is 250 miles away, although there are permanent medical services available on reserve. Courtworker services are available.

There are 2 policemen on reserve at La Romaine. The rate of police service calls is low as are the rates of violent and property crime.

IV. **Municipal Bands:** Classified as municipal bands are Lac-Simon, Maliotenam, Manowan, Pointe Bleue, Maniwaki, Restigouche, Pikogan, Betsiamites and Notre-Dame-Du-Nord. Lac-Simon and Notre-Dame-Du-Nord were originally classified as integrative bands at the time of Gerber's study.

Lac-Simon - This is an urban band, 32 kilometers southeast of Val D'Or. It is an Algonkian reserve established in 1962. There are 448 people on reserve with a band list of 510. The reserve is 687 acres. Most of the population has retained Native languages as the mother tongue. There is little educational attainment with over 50% of the population, 15 years and up, having less than a grade 9 education. Few people over 15 attend school full-time.

Housing appears to be overcrowded with 85 census families but only 55 private dwellings. The average number of rooms per dwelling is 4.8. Most of the homes have central heating and about half require some minor repairs.

The male participation rate in the labour force is 55.6% with an unemployment rate of 10%. Women's participation rate is lower at 28.0% with a 14.3% unemployment rate. The average family income is $11,647. The welfare rate is 62% but there are 80 jobs on reserve mainly in forestry. Because of the high on-reserve employment rate, it would appear that the band is stressing both developing internal community resources and personal resources. Thus it was moved out of the integrative band type and into the municipal band type.

This band has taken control of band funds, election proceeds by custom, and Band By-laws have been enacted. The nearest hospital is 20 miles away, but there are permanent medical services available on reserve. Courtworker services are also available.

Lac-Simon has two policemen on reserve which it shares with three other bands. It has a low rate of police service calls made up mainly of accidents, public aid calls, aiding other police and suicides. The rate of violent crime is very low at 2.7 per 1,000 population per year and the rate of property crime is low as well.

Maliotenam - This reserve is located close to Sept-Îles and is considered an urban band. It is a Montagnais reserve established in 1949. It has a population of 850 and is 1,300 acres in total. The Native language has been retained as the mother tongue for most of the population.

There is higher educational attainment on this reserve with 45 out of 480 people, 15 years and up, attending school full-time. 11.4% of the population has some form of training beyond high school.

The housing situation is good with 130 families and 135 private dwellings. Houses average 5.7 rooms per dwelling and all homes have central heating. The homes are valued at $18,496 and the average number of persons to a household is 5.7.

There are many jobs on reserve in forestry, trapping, crafts, and a twenty-eight percent welfare rate. Average income is high at $17,233.

The band has control over band funds, election is by vote, but no Band By-laws have been enacted yet. Courtworker services are available and there is a medical facility on reserve.

Usually, 4 policemen are stationed at Maliotenam and it has an extremely high rate of service calls, mainly due to public aid calls and aid other police calls. The rate of violent offences is 47.4 per 1,000 per year, making it third overall for violent offences. Property crimes occur at a rate of 31.5 per 1,000 population per year, which is higher than for many reserves in the study.

Manowan - This is a semi-urban band, 120 kilometers west of La Tuque. The population is 983 persons with 1,055 on the band list. It has 2,000 acres of land. Native languages have been retained to a great extent with a few people having English or French as the first language.

About 14% of the population has higher education of some kind. Almost half of the population has less than grade 9 while another 36% has between grade 9-13.

Housing conditions are poor with 160 census families but only 125 private dwellings. Homes average 3.9 rooms per dwelling and central heating is available only in 20 homes. Minor repairs

are needed in 40 homes and major repairs in 50 homes. The average value of the dwellings is $13,917 and the average household has 8 persons.

The participation rate of males in the labour force is 43.1% with an unemployment rate of 40.9%. More than half of the male population, over 15, is not employed. For women, the participation rate is 23.5% with a 33.3% unemployment rate. Average family income is $11,435 and about 66% of the population is on welfare. There are 9 jobs on reserve, mainly in forestry.

The band has taken control of band funds, election proceed by vote, and Band By-laws are enacted. Education up to junior high school is available on reserve. The nearest hospital is 250 kilometers though there are permanent medical facilities available on reserve.

Pointe Bleue - This is an urban reserve established in 1851. There are 1,345 people on reserve but a band membership of 1,920. This means a considerable number of people have left the reserve. The main mother tongue is French but a sizable minority have a Native mother tongue.

Educational attainment is higher than on many other reserve with 20% of the population having some higher education beyond high school. About 50% of the population still has less than a grade 9 education.

Housing appears adequate with 280 census families to 295 private dwellings. Homes average 5.8 rooms per dwelling and most

have central heating. Minor repairs are needed in 50 houses and major repairs in 60 houses. The average home is valued at $33,916, and the average number of persons per household is 4.5.

The male participation rate in the labour force is 52.3% with a 28.3% unemployment rate. The female participation rate is 30.7% with an unemployment rate of 22.2%. There are 160 jobs on reserve in snowshoe and moccasin production, tourism, crafts, trapping and canning. The average family income is $15,322.

The band has control over band funds, election is by vote, and Band By-laws are enacted. The Amerindian Police Training Centre and the Headquarters for the Police Service are also located on reserve. There is also a library, a museum, and a crafts centre.

Pointe Bleue has seven policemen on reserve and a moderate rate of police service calls, mainly due to accidents, public aid calls, and suicides. The rate of violent crime is 29.6 per 1,000 which is above Canadian National Average and eighth overall in the study. The rate of property crime is 44.0 per 1,000 or the third highest in the study.

Maniwaki - This urban reserve is located 128 kilometers north of Hull. It is an Algonkian reserve which was established in 1851. It has 873 people on reserve with a band list of 1,159 people. It is one of the largest reserves in the study with 42,000 acres.

Language is found to be slightly more English and French rather than other mother tongue. However, the retention of Native language is still quite high.

Educational attainment is high with over 20% of the population having some education beyond high school. About half of the population has less than a grade 9 education with another approximately 30% having between grades 9-13.

Housing is good with 170 families and 200 private dwellings. Homes average 5.4 number of rooms per dwelling with about 4 persons to a household. Minor repairs are needed in about 45 houses and major repairs in about 10 homes.

The male participation rate in the labour force is 57.6% with an unemployment rate of 35.3%. The female participation rate is 37.5% with the unemployment rate at about 38.9%. The average family income is $14,251 and there are about 41 jobs on reserve in forestry, crafts and construction. Courtworker services are available on reserve and there are medical facilities. The nearest hospital is 3-4 miles away.

Maniwaki has four Amerindian Police stationed on reserve and a very high rate of service calls to the police, mainly due to accidents, public aid calls, and aid police calls. The rate of service calls is the highest in the study. The rate of violent offences is 8.9 per 1,000 which is just slightly above the Canadian National Average of 6.9. Assaults and family violence make up the majority of the violent offences but there were also two homicides on the reserve during the study. The rate of

property offences is 22.0 per 1,000 population or well below Canadian average.

Restigouche - Established in 1981, Restigouche has a reserve population of 1,179 and a band size of 1,688. It is a Micmac reserve located 115 km. southwest of Bonaventure. The land area is 9,000 acres.

Mother tongue is almost evenly split between the Native language and English. Educational attainment is average for a municipal band with about 20% of the population having some higher education beyond high school.

Restigouche has 275 private dwellings with an average of 5.5 rooms per dwelling. Two hundred of these homes have central heating. Eighty-five need minor repairs and fifty need major repairs. The average value of a dwelling is $32,010 and contains an average of 3.7 persons.

The male participation rate in the labour force is 51.9% with an unemployment rate of 50.0%. The female participation rate is 20.3% with an unemployment rate of 66.7%. Average family income is $10,942. Forty-five percent of the population is on welfare and there are 66 jobs on reserve in forestry, tourism and crafts. The band has control over band funds, election proceeds by vote, and Band By-laws have been enacted. Restigouche is one of the four bands who collects taxes.

There are seven policemen on Restigouche and a high rate of police service calls at 162.0 per 1,000 population per year.

Most service calls are related to accidents, public aid calls, and aiding other police calls. Restigouche has the highest rate of suicide on all the reserves with 84 suicides and attempted suicides recorded in the five-year period. The rate of violent crime is 37.5 per 1,000 persons, making it the seventh highest in the study. While assaults and family violence make up the most of the violent offences, there were also four homicides on the reserve in the five years. Property offences are 45.5 per 1,000, which is still below Canadian average but second overall in the study.

Pikogan - Pikogan is an urban band located 3 kilometers from Amos, established in 1956. It has a reserve population of 291 and a band list of 448 showing a fair amount of off-reserve migration. The land area is 130 acres.

The mother tongue is mainly and Indian language (Algonkian). Educational attainment is higher than average for a municipal band with about 25% of the population having some education beyond high school.

Housing is fairly good with 60 private dwellings for 50 families. The average number of rooms is 5.0 and 35 of the homes have central heating. Minor repairs are needed on 30 homes and major repairs on 10 homes. The average value of the dwellings is $40,594.

The participation rate for males in the labour force is 50% with an unemployment rate of 18.2%. The female participation

rate is 38.9% with an unemployment rate of 42.9%. The average income per family is $10,099. The welfare rate is 45% and there are 49 jobs in trapping, tourism, mining and forestry.

A kindergarten and elementary school are located on reserve and the nearest hospital is 4 kilometers away. There are medical services available on reserve and courtworker services are available.

The rate of police service calls is high at 117.5 per 1,000 population. Most of these calls are for public assistance. Pikogan has 2 police on reserve. The rate of violent offences is 12.4 per 1,000 persons which is slightly above the Canadian National Average. The rate of property offences is 17.2 per 1,000 persons per year which is quite low.

Betsiamites - This is an urban Montagnais band 61 kilometers southeast of Baie-Comeau. It was established in 1861. The reserve population is 1,903 with 2,046 band members. It has 65,000 acres of land, the largest reserve in the study.

The Native language is retained in almost 100% of the population of the reserve. Educational attainment is about average for a municipal band with about 16% having some education beyond high school. Forty-four percent of the population has less than a grade 9 education and 40% has between grades 9-13. Seventeen percent of the population, 15 years and up, is still attending school full-time.

Housing is not adequate with 305 families for 275 private dwellings. Each house has an average of 5.4 rooms. Central heating is found in 190 homes but 190 also need major repairs. Minor repairs are needed in 55 homes. The average value of the dwellings is $21,122.00.

The male participation rate in the labour force is 25.6% with an unemployment rate of 19.4%. The female participation rate is 14.9% with an unemployment rate of 11.8%. Average family income is $13,752 and there are 123 jobs on reserve in forestry, crafts, trapping, tourism and local businesses.

The band does not control band funds but has enacted Band By-laws and election proceeds by vote. The nearest hospital is five kilometers away and there are permanent medical facilities available on reserve. Courtworker services are available and there is a library and crafts centre on reserve.

Betsiamites has 7 policemen on reserve with a low rate of police service calls. The rate of violent offences is 15.6 per 1,000 which is somewhat over Canadian National Average. Most of the violent offences are assaults, followed by family violence, but there was one attempted murder on the reserve in the five-year period under study. The property offence rate is low.

Notre-Dame-Du-Nord - This Algonkian reserve was established in 1851. It is an urban band, 33 km. north of Ville Marie. It has 282 people on reserve and 455 band members. The reserve is 6,000 acres.

Native language retention is low with the majority of people speaking English. Educational attainment is high with 25% of the population, 15 years and up, having higher education. Housing is adequate with 60 homes of an average of 4.4 rooms. Almost all of the homes have central heating and people average 3.6 to each household. The average value of the dwellings is $23,177.

Males participate in the labour force at a rate of 57.1% and have an unemployment rate of 33.3%. Females participate at a rate of 28.6%. The rate of welfare dependency is 54% and there are about six jobs on reserve in crafts, jewelry and forestry.

The band has control over band funds, election proceeds by vote, and Band By-laws have been enacted. There is a kindergarten, elementary school, and high school on reserve. The nearest hospital is twenty-two miles away and medical services are available on reserve. Courtworker services are available on reserve.

This band was moved from a pluralistic to municipal band type because of the high educational attainment, low rate of Native language retention, good housing, and higher rate of labour force participation. These characteristics suggested both the development of community institutions and personal resources.

There are three policemen on the reserve and a high rate of police service calls to the reserve. The rate of violent offences is 44.0 per 1,000, the fourth highest rate in the study. Property crime is also high at 58.2 per 1,000 population.

A) Geographical Data

1. Name: Lac-Rapide
2. Location: 151 Km. N. of Maniwaki.
3. Classification: Semi-Urban
4. Land Area: 70 acres
5. Date Established: 1961
6. Band Type: Inert

B) Language and Culture

1. Mother Tongue:
   Other 255
   French
   English 5
2. Tribal Affiliation: Algonkian

C) Population

1. Reserve Population: 260
2. Band Size: 293
3. Population 15 yrs. and up: 130

D) Housing Conditions

1. Occupied Private Dwelling: 50
2. Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling: 4.8
3. Central Heating: 5
4. Minor Repairs Needed: 20
5. Major Repairs Needed:
6. Average Value of Dwelling: 27,030
7. Average Number of Persons per Household: 5.2

E) Educational Attainment

1. Population 15 yrs and up: 130
   a) Attending School Full-time: 5
   b) Not Attending School: 130
2. Highest Level of Schooling Obtained
   a) Less than Grade 9: 115
   b) Grade 9-13 (no diploma): 10
   c) Other Non-university
      (no diploma):
      (diploma): 5
3. Level of Schools on Reserve: Federal School to Grade 6.

F) Labour Force Activity

1. Male Participation Rate: 15.4%
2. Male Unemployment Rate:-
3. Female Particiaption Rate: 15.4%
4. Female Unemployment Rate:-
5. Number of Jobs on Reserve: 13
6. Principle Activities on Reserve: Hunting, Trapping, Fishing.
7. Economic Indicator: Group 1

G) Census Family Income

1. Total Families: 50
2. Under $5,000: 20
3. $5,000-$9,999: 20
4. $10,000-$14,999: 5
5. $15,000-$19,999: 5
6. $20,000-$29,999:-
7. $30,000-$39,999:-
8. $40,000 and up:-
9. Average Income: $6,821
10. Percent on Welfare:

H) Political Controls Assumed

1. Section 60 (Land):
2. Section 69 (Funds):
3. Section 74 (Elections):
4. Section 81 (By-laws):
5. Section 83 (Taxes):

I) Services

1. Nearest Hospital:
2. Medical Facilities on Reserve: Yes
3. Courtworker Services: Yes
4. Police: 2 Shared with 3 Other Reserves
5. Alcohol Programs: NNADAP
6. Recreational Facilities:
7. Programs:

A) Geographical Data

1. Name: St. Augustin
2. Location: 600 km N.E. of Sept-Iles
3. Classification: Remote
4. Land Area: 10 Acres
5. Date Established: 1971
6. Band Type: Inert

B) Language and Culture

1. Mother Tongue:
   - Other
   - French
   - English
2. Tribal Affiliation: Montagnais

C) Population

1. Reserve Population: 87
2. Band Size: 93
3. Population 15 yrs. and up:

D) Housing Conditions

1. Occupied Private Dwelling: 16
2. Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling:
3. Central Heating
4. Minor Repairs Needed: 10
5. Major Repairs Needed:
6. Average Value of Dwelling:
7. Average Number of Persons per Room:

E) Educational Attainment

1. Population 15 yrs and up
   a) Attending School Full-time:
   b) Not Attending School:
2. Highest Level of Schooling Obtained
   a) Less than Grade 9:
   b) Grade 9-13 (no diploma):
   c) Grade 9-13 (diploma):
   d) Trade School (diploma):
   e) Other Non-university
      (no diploma):
      (diploma):
   f) University (no degree):
      (degree):
3. Level of Schools on Reserve: None

F) Labour Force Activity

1. Male Participation Rate:
2. Male Unemployment Rate:
3. Female Particiaption Rate:
4. Female Unemployment Rate:
5. Number of Jobs on Reserve:
6. Principle Activities on Reserve:
7. Economic Indicator: Not Found

G) Census Family Income

1. Total Families:
2. Under $5,000:
3. $5,000-$9,999:
4. $10,000-$14,999:
5. $15,000-$19,999:
6. $20,000-$29,999:
7. $30,000-$39,999:
8. $40,000 and up:
9. Average Income:
10. Percent on Welfare: 81%

H) Political Controls Assumed

1. Section 60 (Land): No
2. Section 69 (Funds): No
3. Section 74 (Elections): No
4. Section 81 (By-laws): No
5. Section 83 (Taxes): No

I) Services

1. Nearest Hospital: 100 miles
2. Medical Facilities on Reserve: Yes
3. Courtworker Services: Yes
4. Police: 1
5. Alcohol Programs: No
6. Recreational Facilities: Skating Rink, Community Centre, Gymnasium.
7. Programs: Powwow, Bingo

A) Geographical Data
1. Name: Grand-Lac-Victoria
2. Location: 50 km. S. of Val D'Or (Island in Laverendrye Park)
3. Classification: Semi-Urban
4. Land Area: 30 acres
5. Date Established:
6. Band Type: Inert

B) Language and Culture
1. Mother Tongue:
   Other 10
   French 115
   English
2. Tribal Affiliation: Algonkian

C) Population
1. Reserve Population: 201
2. Band Size: 249
3. Population 15 yrs. and up: 90

D) Housing Conditions
1. Occupied Private Dwelling: 30
2. Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling: 1.2
3. Central Heating
4. Minor Repairs Needed:
5. Major Repairs Needed:
6. Average Value of Dwelling: $14,4036
7. Average Number of Persons per Household: 3.7

E) Educational Attainment
1. Population 15 yrs and up: 90
   a) Attending School Full-time:
   b) Not Attending School: 90
2. Highest Level of Schooling Obtained
   a) Less than Grade 9: 90
3. Level of Schools on Reserve: Provincial school at Lac-Simon.

F) Labour Force Activity
1. Male Participation Rate: 0
2. Male Unemployment Rate: 0
3. Female Participation Rate: 0
4. Female Unemployment Rate:0
6. Principle Activities on Reserve: Trapping, Forestry, Crafts.
7. Economic Indicator: Group 3.

G) Census Family Income
1. Total Families:
2. Under $5,000:
3. $5,000-$9,999:
4. $10,000-$14,999:
5. $15,000-$19,999:
6. $20,000-$29,999:
7. $30,000-$39,999:
8. $40,000 and up:
9. Average Income:
10. Percent on Welfare: 47%

H) Political Controls Assumed
1. Section 60 (Land): No
2. Section 69 (Funds): No
3. Section 74 (Elections): by Custom
4. Section 81 (By-laws): No
5. Section 83 (Taxes): No

I) Services
1. Nearest Hospital:
2. Medical Facilities on Reserve: No
3. Courtworker Services: Yes
4. Police: 2 Shared with 3 Other Reserves
5. Alcohol Programs: NNADAP
6. Recreational Facilities: Skating rink, Gymnasium, Outdoor Playing Field.
7. Programs: Powwow, Dances, Social groups.

A) Geographical Data

1. Name: Becancour
2. Location: 20 Km. W. of Trois Riviere
3. Classification: Urban
4. Land Area: 140 acres
5. Date Established: 1708
6. Band Type: Integrative

B) Language and Culture

1. Mother Tongue:
   - Other
   - French 60
   - English
2. Tribal Affiliation: Abenakis

C) Population

1. Reserve Population: 44
2. Band Size: 71
3. Population 15 yrs. and up: 40

D) Housing Conditions

1. Occupied Private Dwelling: 25
2. Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling: 5.6
3. Central Heating:25
4. Minor Repairs Needed: 15
5. Major Repairs Needed: 5
6. Average Value of Dwelling: $30,809

E) Educational Attainment

1. Population 15 yrs and up:40
   a) Attending School Full-time:0
   b) Not Attending School: 40
2. Highest Level of Schooling Obtained
   a) Less than Grade 9:20
   b) Grade 9-13 (no diploma): 5
   c) Grade 9-13 (diploma):-
   d) Trade School (diploma): -
   e) Other Non-university
      (no diploma): 5
      (diploma): 15
   f) University (no degree):
      (degree):
3. Level of Schools on Reserve:

F) Labour Force Activity

1. Male Participation Rate: 80%
2. Male Unemployment Rate: -
3. Female Particiaption Rate: 66.7%
4. Female Unemployment Rate:50.0%
5. Number of Jobs on Reserve:17
6. Principle Activities on Reserve:
7. Economic Indicator: Group 2

G) Census Family Income

1. Total Families:
2. Under $5,000:
3. $5,000-$9,999:
4. $10,000-$14,999:
5. $15,000-$19,999:
6. $20,000-$29,999:
7. $30,000-$39,999:
8. $40,000 and up:
9. Average Income:
10. Percent on Welfare: 29%

H) Political Controls Assumed

1. Section 60 (Land): No
2. Section 69 (Funds): Yes
3. Section 74 (Elections):vote
4. Section 81 (By-laws):Yes
5. Section 83 (Taxes):No

I) Services

1. Nearest Hospital:
2. Medical Facilities on Reserve: No
3. Courtworker Services: Yes
4. Police: 2 (Shared)
5. Alcohol Programs: NNADAP
6. Recreational Facilities: Playing Field.
7. Programs: Powwow.

A) Geographical Data

1. Name: Les Escoumins
2. Location: 40 Km. NE of Tadoussac
3. Classification: Urban
4. Land Area: 100 acres
5. Date Established: 1892
6. Band Type: Integrative

B) Language and Culture

1. Mother Tongue:
   Other
   French 150
   English
2. Tribal Affiliation: Montagnais

C) Population

1. Reserve Population: 110
2. Band Size: 145
3. Population 15 yrs. and up: 115

D) Housing Conditions

1. Occupied Private Dwelling: 35
2. Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling: 6.5
3. Central Heating: 35
4. Minor Repairs Needed: 5
5. Major Repairs Needed: -
6. Average Value of Dwelling: $28,137

E) Educational Attainment

1. Population 15 yrs and up: 115
   a) Attending School Full-time: 5
   b) Not Attending School: 110
2. Highest Level of Schooling Obtained
   a) Less than Grade 9: 55
   b) Grade 9-13 (no diploma): 25
   c) Grade 9-13 (diploma): 5
   d) Trade School (diploma): 20
   e) Other Non-university
      (no diploma): 5
      (diploma):
3. Level of Schools on Reserve: Off reserve only.

F) Labour Force Activity

1. Male Participation Rate: 81.8%
2. Male Unemployment Rate: 44.4%
3. Female Participaption Rate: 41.7%
4. Female Unemployment Rate: 20.0%
5. Number of Jobs on Reserve: 42
6. Principle Activities on Reserve: Forestry
7. Economic Indicator: Group 5

G) Census Family Income

1. Total Families:
2. Under $5,000:
3. $5,000-$9,999:
4. $10,000-$14,999:
5. $15,000-$19,999:
6. $20,000-$29,999:
7. $30,000-$39,999:
8. $40,000 and up:
9. Average Income:
10. Percent on Welfare: 7%

H) Political Controls Assumed

1. Section 60 (Land): No
2. Section 69 (Funds): No
3. Section 74 (Elections): Custom
4. Section 81 (By-laws): Yes
5. Section 83 (Taxes): No

I) Services

1. Nearest Hospital: 1 Km.
2. Medical Facilities on Reserve: No
3. Courtworker Services: No
4. Police: 2
5. Alcohol Programs: NNADAP
6. Recreational Facilities: Rec.Centre, Pool, Rink, Community Centre, Park Playing Field, Radio Station, Camping Grounds.
7. Programs: Powwow, Bingo, Festivals, Dances, Sports (raquetball, bowling, volleyball).

A) Geographical Data

1. Name: Odanak
2. Location: 24 Km. E. of Sorel
3. Classification: Urban
4. Land Area: 1500 Acres
5. Date Established: 1700
6. Band Type: Integrative

B) Language and Culture

1. Mother Tongue:
   Other 10
   French 170
   English 50
2. Tribal Affiliation: Abenakis

C) Population

1. Reserve Population: 180
2. Band Size: 667
3. Population 15 yrs. and up:

D) Housing Conditions

1. Occupied Private Dwelling: 100
2. Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling: 6.0
3. Central Heating: 90
4. Minor Repairs Needed: 20
5. Major Repairs Needed: 10
6. Average Value of Dwelling: $38,203

Educational Attainment

1. Population 15 yrs and up: 195
   a) Attending School Full-time: 15
   b) Not Attending School: 175
2. Highest Level of Schooling Obtained
   a) Less than Grade 9: 75
   b) Grade 9-13 (no dioloma):25
   c) Grade 9-13 (diploma):25
   d) Trade School (diploma):5
   e) Other Non-university
      (no diploma):10
      (diploma): 5
   f) University (no degree):25
      (degree):5
3. Level of Schools on Reserve: Off Reserve only.

F) Labour Force Activity

1. Male Participation Rate: 68.4%
2. Male Unemployment Rate: 38.5%
3. Female Particiaption Rate: 55%
4. Female Unemployment Rate: 45.5%
5. Number of Jobs on Reserve: 18
6. Principle Activities on Reserve: Smoking Fish, Camping, Crafts.
7. Economic Indicator: Group 1

G) Census Family Income

1. Total Families:
2. Under $5,000:
3. $5,000-$9,999:
4. $10,000-$14,999:
5. $15,000-$19,999:
6. $20,000-$29,999:
7. $30,000-$39,999:
8. $40,000 and up:
9. Average Income:
10. Percent on Welfare: 38%

H) Political Controls Assumed

1. Section 60 (Land): No
2. Section 69 (Funds): Assumed
3. Section 74 (Elections):Vote
4. Section 81 (By-laws):Yes
5. Section 83 (Taxes):No

I) Services

1. Nearest Hospital:
2. Medical Facilities on Reserve: No
3. Courtworker Services: Yes
4. Police: 2 (Shared)
5. Alcohol Programs: NNADAP
6. Recreational Facilities: Recreation Centre, Pool, Museum.
7. Programs: Hockey, Baseball, Women's Group, Pool Tournament.

A) Geographical Data

1. Name: Winneway
2. Location: 72 Km. S. of Temiscamingue
3. Classification: Remote
4. Land Area: 100 acres
5. Date Established:
6. Band Type: Integrative

B) Language and Culture

1. Mother Tongue:
   Other 25
   French 95
   English 95
2. Tribal Affiliation: Algonkian

C) Population

1. Reserve Population: 233
2. Band Size: 330
3. Population 15 yrs. and up: 145

D) Housing Conditions

1. Occupied Private Dwelling: 50
2. Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling: 5.2
3. Central Heating: 35
4. Minor Repairs Needed: 20
5. Major Repairs Needed:
6. Average Value of Dwelling:
7. Average Number of Persons per room:

E) Educational Attainment

1. Population 15 yrs and up: 145
   a) Attending School Full-time: 20
   b) Not Attending School: 125
2. Highest Level of Schooling Obtained
   a) Less than Grade 9: 60
   b) Grade 9-13 (no diploma): 15
   c) Grade 9-13 (diploma): 20
   d) Trade School (diploma):
   e) Other Non-university
      (no diploma): 20
      (diploma): 15
   f) University (no degree): 10
      (degree):
3. Level of Schools on Reserve: Band School to grade 12.

F) Labour Force Activity

1. Male Participation Rate: 60
2. Male Unemployment Rate:-
3. Female Particiaption Rate: 64.3
4. Female Unemployment Rate:-
5. Number of Jobs on Reserve:
6. Principle Activities on Reserve: Forestry
7. Economic Indicator: Group 2

G) Census Family Income

1. Total Families:
2. Under $5,000:
3. $5,000-$9,999:
4. $10,000-$14,999:
5. $15,000-$19,999:
6. $20,000-$29,999:
7. $30,000-$39,999:
8. $40,000 and up:
9. Average Income: $19,195
10. Percent on Welfare: 68%

H) Political Controls Assumed

1. Section 60 (Land): No
2. Section 69 (Funds): Assumed
3. Section 74 (Elections): By Custom
4. Section 81 (By-laws): No
5. Section 83 (Taxes): No

I) Services

1. Nearest Hospital:
2. Medical Facilities on Reserve: Yes
3. Courtworker Services: Yes
4. Police: 2
5. Alcohol Programs: NNADAP
6. Recreational Facilities: Gymnasium, Playground, Radio Station
7. Programs: Powwow, Bazaars, School Festivals, Native Women's Group, Parents Committee, Educational Council, Recreation Committee.

A) Geographical Data

1. Name: Kipawa
2. Location: 10 Km. From Temiscamingue
3. Classification: Semi-urban
4. Land Area: 15 Acres
5. Date Established: 1975
6. Band Type: Integrative

B) Language and Culture

1. Mother Tongue:
   Other 15
   French 45
   English 105
2. Tribal Affiliation: Algonkian

C) Population

1. Reserve Population: 152
2. Band Size: 209
3. Population 15 yrs. and up: 75

D) Housing Conditions

1. Occupied Private Dwelling: 35
2. Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling: 3.8
3. Central Heating: 30
4. Minor Repairs Needed:-
5. Major Repairs Needed: 5
6. Average Value of Dwelling: $26,250
7. Average Number of Persons per Room:

E) Educational Attainment

1. Population 15 yrs and up: 75
   a) Attending School Full-time:-
   b) Not Attending School: 75
2. Highest Level of Schooling Obtained
   a) Less than Grade 9: 55
   b) Grade 9-13 (no diploma):15
   c) Grade 9-13 (diploma):-
   d) Trade School (diploma):-
   e) Other Non-university
      (no diploma):
      (diploma):
   f) University (no degree):
      (degree):
3. Level of Schools on Reserve: Off Reserve only.

F) Labour Force Activity

1. Male Participation Rate: 33.3%
2. Male Unemployment Rate:-
3. Female Particiaption Rate: 16.7%
4. Female Unemployment Rate:-
5. Number of Jobs on Reserve: 7
6. Principle Activities on Reserve: Forestry
7. Economic Indicator: Group 4

G) Census Family Income

1. Total Families:
2. Under $5,000:
3. $5,000-$9,999:
4. $10,000-$14,999:
5. $15,000-$19,999:
6. $20,000-$29,999:
7. $30,000-$39,999:
8. $40,000 and up:
9. Average Income:
10. Percent on Welfare: 28%

H) Political Controls Assumed

1. Section 60 (Land): No
2. Section 69 (Funds): Assumed
3. Section 74 (Elections):Vote
4. Section 81 (By-laws):Yes
5. Section 83 (Taxes): No

I) Services

1. Nearest Hospital: 50 Miles
2. Medical Facilities on Reserve: Yes
3. Courtworker Services: Yes
4. Police: 2
5. Alcohol Programs: No
6. Recreational Facilities: Skating Rink
7. Programs: Festivals, Bingo, Dances, Sports.

A) Geographical Data

1. Name: Wolf-Lake
2. Location: 20 Km. W. of Kipawa
3. Classification: Semi-Urban
4. Land Area: 10 acres (but no legal reserve)
5. Date Established:
6. Band Type: Integrative

B) Language and Culture

1. Mother Tongue:
   Other
   French
   English
2. Tribal Affiliation: Algonkian

C) Population

1. Reserve Population:
2. Band Size: 36
3. Population 15 yrs. and up:

D) Housing Conditions

1. Occupied Private Dwelling:
2. Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling:
3. Central Heating
4. Minor Repairs Needed:
5. Major Repairs Needed:
6. Average Value of Dwelling:
7. Average Number of Persons per Room:

E) Educational Attainment

1. Population 15 yrs and up
   a) Attending School Full-time:
   b) Not Attending School:
2. Highest Level of Schooling Obtained
   a) Less than Grade 9:
   b) Grade 9-13 (no diploma):
   c) Grade 9-13 (diploma):
   d) Trade School (diploma):
   e) Other Non-university
      (no diploma):
      (diploma):
   f) University (no degree):
      (degree):
3. Level of Schools on Reserve: Off Reserve Only

F) Labour Force Activity

1. Male Participation Rate:
2. Male Unemployment Rate:
3. Female Particiaption Rate:
4. Female Unemployment Rate:
5. Number of Jobs on Reserve:
6. Principle Activities on Reserve:
7. Economic Indicator: Group 2

G) Census Family Income

1. Total Families:
2. Under $5,000:
3. $5,000-$9,999:
4. $10,000-$14,999:
5. $15,000-$19,999:
6. $20,000-$29,999:
7. $30,000-$39,999:
8. $40,000 and up:
9. Average Income:
10. Percent on Welfare: 0

H) Political Controls Assumed

1. Section 60 (Land): No
2. Section 69 (Funds): Assumed
3. Section 74 (Elections): By Custom
4. Section 81 (By-laws): No
5. Section 83 (Taxes): No

I) Services

1. Nearest Hospital:
2. Medical Facilities on Reserve: No
3. Courtworker Services: Yes
4. Police:
5. Alcohol Programs:
6. Recreational Facilities:
7. Programs:

A) Geographical Data

1. Name: Mingan
2. Location: 40 Km. W . of Harve St. Pierre
3. Classification: Urban
4. Land Area: 4,500 Acres
5. Date Established: 1963
6. Band Type: Pluralistic

B) Language and Culture

1. Mother Tongue:
   - Other 205
   - French 70
   - English
2. Tribal Affiliation: Montagnais

C) Population

1. Reserve Population: 300
2. Band Size: 306
3. Population 15 yrs. and up: 175

D) Housing Conditions

1. Occupied Private Dwelling: 55
2. Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling: 5.2
3. Central Heating: 15
4. Minor Repairs Needed: 10
5. Major Repairs Needed: 25
6. Average Value of Dwelling: $30,653
7. Average Number of Persons per Household: 5.2

E) Educational Attainment

1. Population 15 yrs and up: 175
   a) Attending School Full-time: 20
   b) Not Attending School: 155
2. Highest Level of Schooling Obtained
   a) Less than Grade 9: 110
   b) Grade 9-13 (no diploma): 45
   c) Grade 9-13 (diploma):-
   e) Other Non-university
      - (no diploma):10
      - (diploma): 5
   f) University (no degree):5
3. Level of Schools on Reserve: Federal School to Grade 6.

F) Labour Force Activity

1. Male Participation Rate: 35.3%
2. Male Unemployment Rate: -
3. Female Participation Rate: 35.3%
4. Female Unemployment Rate: 16.7%
5. Number of Jobs on Reserve: 120
6. Principle Activities on Reserve: Commercial Fishing, Canning, Forestry, Crafts.
7. Economic Indicator: Group 1

G) Census Family Income

1. Total Families: 55
2. Under $5,000: 10
3. $5,000-$9,999:20
4. $10,000-$14,999:15
5. $15,000-$19,999: 5
6. $20,000-$29,999: 5
7. $30,000-$39,999: -
8. $40,000 and up:-
9. Average Income:$10,723
10. Percent on Welfare:56%

H) Political Controls Assumed

1. Section 60 (Land): No
2. Section 69 (Funds): Assumed
3. Section 74 (Elections): By Custom
4. Section 81 (By-laws): Yes
5. Section 83 (Taxes): Yes

I) Services

1. Nearest Hospital: 37 Km.
2. Medical Facilities on Reserve: Yes
3. Courtworker Services: Yes
4. Police: 2
5. Alcohol Programs: NNADAP
6. Recreational Facilities: Library, Crafts Centre. Rec. Center, Skating Rink, Community Center, Playing Field, Baseball Diamond.
7. Programs: Powwow, Bazzars, Bingo, Dances, Sports, Social groups.

A) Geographical Data

1. Name: Matimekosh
2. Location: 280 Km. N. of Gagnon
3. Classification: Remote
4. Land Area: 50 Acres
5. Date Established: 1960
6. Band Type: Pluralistic

B) Language and Culture

1. Mother Tongue:
   - Other
   - French
   - English
2. Tribal Affiliation: Montagnais

C) Population

1. Reserve Population: 782
2. Band Size: 464
3. Population 15 yrs. and up: 305

D) Housing Conditions

1. Occupied Private Dwelling: 65
2. Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling: 5.3
3. Central Heating: 55
4. Minor Repairs Needed: 45
5. Major Repairs Needed: 15
6. Average Value of Dwelling: $11,151
7. Average Number of Persons per Household: 5.7

E) Educational Attainment

1. Population 15 yrs and up: 305
   a) Attending School Full-time: 60
   b) Not Attending School: 245
2. Highest Level of Schooling Obtained
   a) Less than Grade 9:185
   b) Grade 9-13 (no diploma): 75
   c) Grade 9-13 (diploma):25
   d) Trade School (diploma):-
   e) Other Non-university (no diploma): 10
3. Level of Schools on Reserve: Federal school to Junior High.

F) Labour Force Activity

1. Male Participation Rate: 20.0%
2. Male Unemployment Rate: 42.9%
3. Female Participation Rate: 3.8%
4. Female Unemployment Rate: -
5. Number of Jobs on Reserve: 6
6. Principle Activities on Reserve:
7. Economic Indicator: Not found

G) Census Family Income

1. Total Families: 90
2. Under $5,000: 5
3. $5,000-$9,999: 35
4. $10,000-$14,999: 30
5. $15,000-$19,999: -
6. $20,000-$29,999: 25
7. $30,000-$39,999: -
8. $40,000 and up:-
9. Average Income: $13,831
10. Percent on Welfare: 64%

H) Political Controls Assumed

1. Section 60 (Land): No
2. Section 69 (Funds): Assumed
3. Section 74 (Elections): By Custom
4. Section 81 (By-laws): Yes
5. Section 83 (Taxes): No

I) Services

1. Nearest Hospital: 1 Km.
2. Medical Facilities on Reserve: Yes
3. Courtworker Services: Yes
4. Police: 3
5. Alcohol Programs: NNADAP
6. Recreational Facilities: Baseball Diamond, Gymnasium, Radio Station.
7. Programs: Feasts, Sports (Floor Hockey, Volleyball, Broomball, Hockey, Basketball), Arts and Crafts Group.

Geographical Data

1. Name: Weymontachie
2. Location: 96 Km. NE of La Tuque
3. Classification: Remote
4. Land Area: 7,000 acres
5. Date Established: 1851
6. Band Type: Pluralistic

B) Language and Culture

1. Mother Tongue:
   Other 370
   French 170
   English
2. Tribal Affiliation: Attikamek

C) Population

1. Reserve Population: 592
2. Band Size: 637
3. Population 15 yrs. and up: 290

D) Housing Conditions

1. Occupied Private Dwelling: 100
2. Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling: 4.9
3. Central Heating: 5
4. Minor Repairs Needed:-
5. Major Repairs Needed:-
6. Average Value of Dwelling: $29,962
7. Average Number of Persons per Household: 5.3

E) Educational Attainment

1. Population 15 yrs and up: 290
   a) Attending School Full-time: 35
   b) Not Attending School: 255
2. Highest Level of Schooling Obtained
   a) Less than Grade 9: 155
   b) Grade 9-13 (no diploma): 115
   c) Grade 9-13 (diploma):-
   d) Trade School (diploma): 5
   e) Other Non-university (no diploma): 5
   f) University (no degree): 5
3. Level of Schools on Reserve: Band School to Junior High.

F) Labour Force Activity

1. Male Participation Rate: 28.1%
2. Male Unemployment Rate:22.2%
3. Female Participation Rate: 11.5%
4. Female Unemployment Rate: 33.3%
5. Number of Jobs on Reserve: 25
6. Principle Activities on Reserve: Forestry
7. Economic Indicator: Group 1

G) Census Family Income

1. Total Families: 100
2. Under $5,000: 25
3. $5,000-$9,999: 35
4. $10,000-$14,999: 15
5. $15,000-$19,999: 20
6. $20,000-$29,999: 10
7. $30,000-$39,999: 5
8. $40,000 and up:-
9. Average Income: $10,883
10. Percent on Welfare:44%

H) Political Controls Assumed

1. Section 60 (Land): No
2. Section 69 (Funds): Assumed
3. Section 74 (Elections): By Custom
4. Section 81 (By-laws):Yes
5. Section 83 (Taxes): No

I) Services

1. Nearest Hospital:75 miles
2. Medical Facilities on Reserve: Yes
3. Courtworker Services: Yes
4. Police: 2
5. Alcohol Programs: NNADAP
6. Recreational Facilities: Baseball diamond, Rink, Gymnasium.
7. Programs: Powwow, Bazaars, Festivals, Bingo, Dances, Sports, Women,s Committee, Youth Clubs.

A) Geographical Data

1. Name: Maria
2. Location: 80 Km. E. of Restigouche
3. Classification: Urban
4. Land Area: 400 Acres
5. Date Established:
6. Band Type: Pluralistic

B) Language and Culture

1. Mother Tongue:
   - Other 240
   - French
   - English 20
2. Tribal Affiliation: Micmac

C) Population

1. Reserve Population: 291
2. Band Size: 448
3. Population 15 yrs. and up: 160

D) Housing Conditions

1. Occupied Private Dwelling: 55
2. Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling: 6.2
3. Central Heating: 35
4. Minor Repairs Needed: 15
5. Major Repairs Needed: 20
6. Average Value of Dwelling: $39,152

E) Educational Attainment

1. Population 15 yrs and up: 160
   a) Attending School Full-tim : 25
   b) Not Attending School: 135
2. Highest Level of Schooling Obtained
   a) Less than Grade 9: 35
   b) Grade 9-13 (no diploma): 110
   c) Grade 9-13 (diploma): 5
   d) Trade School (diploma): 5
   e) Other Non-university
      (no diploma):-
      (diploma): 5
3. Level of Schools on Reserve: Band School to grade 6.

F) Labour Force Activity

1. Male Participation Rate: 29.4%
2. Male Unemployment Rate: 20.0%
3. Female Participation Rate: 21.4%
4. Female Unemployment Rate: 33.9%
5. Number of Jobs on Reserve:55
6. Principle Activities on Reserve: Leather, Crafts, Basket-making.
7. Economic Indicator: Group 4

G) Census Family Income

1. Total Families: 45
2. Under $5,000: 25
3. $5,000-$9,999:-
4. $10,000-$14,999: 15
5. $15,000-$19,999:-
6. $20,000-$29,999: 10
7. $30,000-$39,999:-
8. $40,000 and up:-
9. Average Income:$9,459
10. Percent on Welfare: 45%

H) Political Controls Assumed

1. Section 60 (Land): No
2. Section 69 (Funds):Assumed
3. Section 74 (Elections): Vote
4. Section 81 (By-laws): Yes
5. Section 83 (Taxes): No

I) Services

1. Nearest Hospital: 2 miles
2. Medical Facilities on Reserve: Yes
3. Courtworker Services:Yes
4. Police:3
5. Alcohol Programs: NNADAP
6. Recreational Facilities: Rec. Centre, Rink, Radio Station, Playing Fields, Baseball Diamond.
7. Programs: Powwow, Festivals, Dances, Sports (softball, Broomball)

A) Geographical Data

1. Name: Obedjiwan
2. Location: 80 Km. NW of Parent
3. Classification: remote
4. Land Area: 2,300 acres
5. Date Established: 1944
6. Band Type: Pluralistic

B) Language and Culture

1. Mother Tongue:
   Other 705
   French 70
   English
2. Tribal Affiliation: Attikamek

C) Population

1. Reserve Population: 979
2. Band Size: 1161
3. Population 15 yrs. and up: 375

D) Housing Conditions

1. Occupied Private Dwelling: 125
2. Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling: 3.5
3. Central Heating:5
4. Minor Repairs Needed: 25
5. Major Repairs Needed: 70
6. Average Value of Dwelling: $23.886
7. Average Number of Persons per Household: 4.5

E) Educational Attainment

1. Population 15 yrs and up: 375
   a) Attending School Full-time: 0
   b) Not Attending School: 375
2. Highest Level of Schooling Obtained
   a) Less than Grade 9: 185
   b) Grade 9-13 (no diploma): 125
   c) Grade 9-13 (diploma):10
   d) Trade School (diploma):15
   e) Other Non-university (no diploma):20
      (diploma): 5
   f) University (no degree):
      (degree):10
3. Level of Schools on Reserve: Federal School to Grade 6.

F) Labour Force Activity

1. Male Participation Rate: 23.1%
2. Male Unemployment Rate: 44.4%
3. Female Particiaption Rate: 10.8%
4. Female Unemployment Rate: 75%
5. Number of Jobs on Reserve: 5
6. Principle Activities on Reserve:
7. Economic Indicator: Group 2

G) Census Family Income

1. Total Families: 145
2. Under $5,000: 95
3. $5,000-$9,999: 15
4. $10,000-$14,999: 5
5. $15,000-$19,999: 10
6. $20,000-$29,999: 10
7. $30,000-$39,999:
8. $40,000 and up:
9. Average Income: $5,535
10. Percent on Welfare: 68%

H) Political Controls Assumed

1. Section 60 (Land): No
2. Section 69 (Funds): Yes
3. Section 74 (Elections): By Custom
4. Section 81 (By-laws):
5. Section 83 (Taxes):

I) Services

1. Nearest Hospital: 250 miles
2. Medical Facilities on Reserve: Yes
3. Courtworker Services: Yes
4. Police: 5
5. Alcohol Programs: NNADAP
6. Recreational Facilities: Rec. Center, Baseball Diamond, Community Center, Gymnasium, Radio Station.
7. Programs: Powwow, Bingo, Sports (Hockey, baseball, Broomball), Dances.

A) Geographical Data

1. Name: Natashquan
2. Location: 300 Km. NE of Sept-Iles
3. Classification: Remote
4. Land Area: 40 acres
5. Date Established: 1952
6. Band Type: Pluralistic

B) Language and Culture

1. Mother Tongue:
   - Other 410
   - French 5
   - English
2. Tribal Affiliation: Montagnais

C) Population

1. Reserve Population: 420
2. Band Size: 447
3. Population 15 yrs. and up:

D) Housing Conditions

1. Occupied Private Dwelling: 55
2. Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling: 4.5
3. Central Heating:55
4. Minor Repairs Needed: 15
5. Major Repairs Needed: 30
6. Average Value of Dwelling: $24,954
7. Average Number of Persons per Household: 7.5

E) Educational Attainment

1. Population 15 yrs and up: 235
   a) Attending School Full-time: 40
   b) Not Attending School:195
2. Highest Level of Schooling Obtained
   a) Less than Grade 9: 140
   b) Grade 9-13 (no diploma): 80
   c) Other Non-university
      (no diploma):5
      (diploma): 5
   f) University (no degree):
      (degree):5
3. Level of Schools on Reserve: Federal school to grade 6

F) Labour Force Activity

1. Male Participation Rate: 17.4%
2. Male Unemployment Rate:25%
3. Female Particiaption Rate: 17.4%
4. Female Unemployment Rate: 25.0%
5. Number of Jobs on Reserve:28
6. Principle Activities on Reserve: Handicrafts
7. Economic Indicator: Group 1

G) Census Family Income

1. Total Families:60
2. Under $5,000: 5
3. $5,000-$9,999: 20
4. $10,000-$14,999: 25
5. $15,000-$19,999: 5
6. $20,000-$29,999: 10
7. $30,000-$39,999:-
8. $40,000 and up:-
9. Average Income: $12,116
10. Percent on Welfare: 77%

H) Political Controls Assumed

1. Section 60 (Land):No
2. Section 69 (Funds): Assumed
3. Section 74 (Elections): By Custom
4. Section 81 (By-laws): Yes
5. Section 83 (Taxes): No

I) Services

1. Nearest Hospital: 100 Miles
2. Medical Facilities on Reserve: Yes
3. Courtworker Services: Yes
4. Police: 2
5. Alcohol Programs: NNADAP
6. Recreational Facilities: Rec. Centre, Rink, Community Centre, Baseball Diamond, Gymnasium.
7. Programs: Powwow, Bingo, Dances, Sports (hockey, broomball).

A) Geographical Data
1. Name: La Romaine
2. Location: 100 Km. NE of Sept Iles
3. Classification: Remote
4. Land Area: 100 Acres
5. Date Established: 1949
6. Band Type: Pluralistic

B) Language and Culture
1. Mother Tongue:
   Other
   French 580
   English
2. Tribal Affiliation: Montagnais

C) Population
1. Reserve Population: 589
2. Band Size: 601
3. Population 15 yrs. and up: 345

D) Housing Conditions
1. Occupied Private Dwelling: 85
2. Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling: 3.1
3. Central Heating: 10
4. Minor Repairs Needed: 35
5. Major Repairs Needed: -
6. Average Value of Dwelling: $25,011
7. Average Number of Persons per Household: 6.6

E) Educational Attainment
1. Population 15 yrs and up: 345
   a) Attending School Full-time: 35
   b) Not Attending School: 305
2. Highest Level of Schooling Obtained
   a) Less than Grade 9: 245
   b) Grade 9-13 (no diploma): 85
   c) Grade 9-13 (diploma): 5
   d) University (no degree):
      (degree): 10
3. Level of Schools on Reserve: Off reserve only.

F) Labour Force Activity
1. Male Participation Rate: 20.0%
2. Male Unemployment Rate: 14.3%
3. Female Particiaption Rate: 9.1%
4. Female Unemployment Rate: -
5. Number of Jobs on Reserve: 11
6. Principle Activities on Reserve: Fishing, Crafts.
7. Economic Indicator: Group 2

G) Census Family Income
1. Total Families: 100
2. Under $5,000: 55
3. $5,000-$9,999: 15
4. $10,000-$14,999: 15
5. $15,000-$19,999: 10
6. $20,000-$29,999: 5
7. $30,000-$39,999: 5
8. $40,000 and up: -
9. Average Income: $7,068
10. Percent on Welfare: 86%

H) Political Controls Assumed
1. Section 60 (Land): No
2. Section 69 (Funds): No
3. Section 74 (Elections): By Custom
4. Section 81 (By-laws): No
5. Section 83 (Taxes): No

I) Services
1. Nearest Hospital: 250 Miles
2. Medical Facilities on Reserve: Yes
3. Courtworker Services: Yes
4. Police: 2
5. Alcohol Programs: NNADAP
6. Recreational Facilities: Baseball Diamond, Rink, Community Centre.
7. Programs: Powwow, Bazaars, Festivals, Bingo, Dances, Scouts, Sports (volleyball)

A) Geographical Data

1. Name: Lac-Simon
2. Location: 32 Km. SE of Val D'Or
3. Classification: Urban
4. Land Area: 680 Acres
5. Date Established: 1962
6. Band Type: Municipal

B) Language and Culture

1. Mother Tongue:
   - Other
   - French
   - English
2. Tribal Affiliation: Algonkian

C) Population

1. Reserve Population: 448
2. Band Size: 510
3. Population 15 yrs. and up: 210

D) Housing Conditions

1. Occupied Private Dwelling: 55
2. Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling: 4.8
3. Central Heating: 50
4. Minor Repairs Needed: 20
5. Major Repairs Needed: 5
6. Average Value of Dwelling:

E) Educational Attainment

1. Population 15 yrs and up: 210
   a) Attending School Full-time: 10
   b) Not Attending School: 200
2. Highest Level of Schooling Obtained
   a) Less than Grade 9: 110
   b) Grade 9-13 (no diploma): 75
   c) Grade 9-13 (diploma): 5
   d) Trade School (diploma): -
   e) Other Non-university
      (no diploma): 5
      (diploma):
   f) University (no degree): 10
      (degree):
3. Level of Schools on Reserve: Provincial School to Grade 11.

F) Labour Force Activity

1. Male Participation Rate: 55.6%
2. Male Unemployment Rate: 10.0%
3. Female Participation Rate: 28.0%
4. Female Unemployment Rate: 14.3%
5. Number of Jobs on Reserve: 80
6. Principle Activities on Reserve: Forestry
7. Economic Indicator: Group 3

G) Census Family Income

1. Total Families: 85
2. Under $5,000: 10
3. $5,000-$9,999: 40
4. $10,000-$14,999: 15
5. $15,000-$19,999: 5
6. $20,000-$29,999: 20
7. $30,000-$39,999:-
8. $40,000 and up:-
9. Average Income: $11,647
10. Percent on Welfare: 62%

H) Political Controls Assumed

1. Section 60 (Land): No
2. Section 69 (Funds): Assumed
3. Section 74 (Elections): By Custom
4. Section 81 (By-laws): Yes
5. Section 83 (Taxes): No

I) Services

1. Nearest Hospital: 20 miles
2. Medical Facilities on Reserve: Yes
3. Courtworker Services: Yes
4. Police: 2 (shared)
5. Alcohol Programs:

A) Geographical Data

1. Name: Maliotenam
2. Location: 16 Km. from Sept-Iles
3. Classification: Urban
4. Land Area: 1,300 acres
5. Date Established: 1949
6. Band Type: Municipal

B) Language and Culture

1. Mother Tongue:
   - Other 695
   - French 70
   - English 0
2. Tribal Affiliation: Montagnais

C) Population

1. Reserve Population: 850
2. Band Size: 1571
3. Population 15 yrs. and up: 480

D) Housing Conditions

1. Occupied Private Dwelling: 135
2. Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling:
3. Central Heating: 135
4. Minor Repairs Needed: 25
5. Major Repairs Needed: 5
6. Average Value of Dwelling: $18,496
7. Average Number of Persons per Household: 5.7

E) Educational Attainment

1. Population 15 yrs and up:480
   a) Attending School Full-time: 45
   b) Not Attending School: 435
2. Highest Level of Schooling Obtained
   a) Less than Grade 9: 275
   b) Grade 9-13 (no diploma): 145
   c) Grade 9-13 (diploma): 10
   d) Trade School (diploma):20
   e) Other Non-university
      (no diploma): 10
      (diploma): 5
   f) University (no degree): 5
      (degree): 15
3. Level of Schools on Reserve: Band School to Grade 9.

F) Labour Force Activity

1. Male Participation Rate: 28.6%
2. Male Unemployment Rate: 7.1%
3. Female Participation Rate: 14.9%
4. Female Unemployment Rate: 14.3%
5. Number of Jobs on Reserve: 381
6. Principle Activities on Reserve: Forestry, trapping, crafts
7. Economic Indicator: Group 2

G) Census Family Income

1. Total Families: 130
2. Under $5,000: 5
3. $5,000-$9,999: 45
4. $10,000-$14,999: 15
5. $15,000-$19,999: 25
6. $20,000-$29,999: 30
7. $30,000-$39,999: 15
8. $40,000 and up: -
9. Average Income: $17,233
10. Percent on Welfare: 28%

H) Political Controls Assumed

1. Section 60 (Land): No
2. Section 69 (Funds):Assumed
3. Section 74 (Elections):Vote
4. Section 81 (By-laws): No
5. Section 83 (Taxes): Yes

I) Services

1. Nearest Hospital: 8 miles
2. Medical Facilities on Reserve: Yes
3. Courtworker Services: Yes
4. Police: 4
5. Alcohol Programs: NNADAP
6. Recreational Facilities: Rec. Centre, Baseball Diamond, Rink, Community Centre, Gymnasium, Park.
7. Programs: Powwow, Bingo, Festivals, Dances, Sports (baseball, Volleyball, Hockey).

A) Geographical Data

1. Name: Manowan
2. Location: 120 Km. W. of La Tuque
3. Classification: Semi-urban
4. Land Area: 2000 Acres
5. Date Established: 1851
6. Band Type: Municipal

B) Language and Culture

1. Mother Tongue:
   - Other 915
   - French 40
   - English 10
2. Tribal Affiliation: Attikamek

C) Population

1. Reserve population: 983
2. Band Size: 1055
3. Population 15 yrs. and up: 510

D) Housing Conditions

1. Occupied Private Dwelling: 125
2. Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling: 3.9
3. Central Heating: 20
4. Minor Repairs Needed: 40
5. Major Repairs Needed: 50
6. Average Value of Dwelling: $13,917
7. Average Number of Persons per Household: 8.0

E) Educational Attainment

1. Population 15 yrs and up: 510
   a) Attending School Full-time: 80
   b) Not Attending School: 430
2. Highest Level of Schooling Obtained
   a) Less than Grade 9: 245
   b) Grade 9-13 (no diploma): 185
   c) Grade 9-13 (diploma): 15
   d) Trade School (diploma): 15
   e) Other Non-university
      (no diploma): 10
      (diploma): 15
   f) University (no degree): 25
      (degree): 5
   g) Level Of Schools on Reserve: Federal School to Grade 8.

F) Labour Force Activity

1. Male Participation Rate: 43.1%
2. Male Unemployment Rate: 40.9%
3. Female Participation Rate: 23.5%
4. Female Unemployment Rate: 33.3%
5. Number of Jobs on Reserve: 9
7. Economic Indicator: Group 2

G) Census Family Income

1. Total Families: 160
2. Under $5,000: 25
3. $5,000-$9,999: 60
4. $10,000-$14,999: 35
5. $15,000-$19,999: 20
6. $20,000-$29,999: 20
7. $30,000-$39,999: -
8. $40,000 and up: 5
9. Average Income: $11,435
10. Percent on Welfare: 66%

H) Political Controls Assumed

1. Section 60 (Land): No
2. Section 69 (Funds): Assumed
3. Section 74 (Elections): By Vote
4. Section 81 (By-laws): Yes
5. Section 83 (Taxes): No

I) Services

1. Nearest Hospital: 230 Km.
2. Medical Facilities on Reserve: Yes
3. Courtworker Services: Yes
4. Police: 3
5. Alcohol Programs: NNADAP
6. Recreational Facilities: Baseball Diamond, Rink, Gymnasium, Community Centre.
7. Programs: Powwow, Bingo, Dances, Sports (Hockey, Softball, Volleyball).

A) Geographical Data

1. Name: Pointe Bleue
2. Location: 3 Km. N. of Roberval
3. Classification: Urban
4. Land Area: 4,000 Acres
5. Date Established: 1851
6. Band Type: Municipal

B) Language and Culture

1. Mother Tongue:
   Other 385
   French 920
   English 10
2. Tribal Affiliation: Montagnais

C) Population

1. Reserve Population: 1345
2. Band Size: 1920
3. Population 15 yrs. and up: 880

D) Housing Conditions

1. Occupied Private Dwelling: 295
2. Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling: 5.8
3. Central Heating: 245
4. Minor Repairs Needed: 50
5. Major Repairs Needed: 60
6. Average Value of Dwelling: $33,916
7. Average Number of Persons per Household: 4.5

E) Educational Attainment

1. Population 15 yrs and up: 880
   a) Attending School Full-time: 100
   b) Not Attending School: 785
2. Highest Level of Schooling Obtained
   a) Less than Grade 9: 445
   b) Grade 9-13 (no diploma): 240
   c) Grade 9-13 (diploma): 40
   d) Trade School (diploma): 35
   e) Other Non-university
      (no diploma): 35
      (diploma): 45
   f) University (no degree): 30
      (degree): 20
3. Level of Schools on Reserve: Band School to Grade 7.

F) Labour Force Activity

1. Male Participation Rate: 52.3%
2. Male Unemployment Rate: 28.3%
3. Female Participation Rate: 30.7%
4. Female Unemployment Rate: 22.2%
5. Number of Jobs on Reserve: 160
6. Principle Activities on Reserve: Tourism, trapping, crafts, carving, snowshoe and moccassin production.
7. Economic Indicator: Group 3

G) Census Family Income

1. Total Families: 280
2. Under $5,000: 25
3. $5,000-$9,999: 75
4. $10,000-$14,999: 65
5. $15,000-$19,999: 45
6. $20,000-$29,999: 35
7. $30,000-$39,999: 15
8. $40,000 and up: 10
9. Average Income: $15,322
10. Percent on Welfare: 27%

H) Political Controls Assumed

1. Section 60 (Land): No
2. Section 69 (Funds): Assumed
3. Section 74 (Elections): Vote
4. Section 81 (By-laws): Yes
5. Section 83 (Taxes): No

I) Services

1. Nearest Hospital:
2. Medical Facilities on Reserve: Yes
3. Courtworker Services: Yes
4. Police: 7
5. Alcohol Programs:
6. Recreational Facilities: Baseball Diamond, Arena, Playing Field, Gymnasium.
7. Programs: Powwow, Festivals, Bingo, Dances, Sports, Youth Work Programs in Summer.

A) Geographical Data

1. Name: Maniwaki
2. Location: 128 Km. N. of Hull
3. Classification: Urban
4. Land Area: 42,000 acres
5. Date Established: 1851
6. Band Type: Municipal

B) Language and Culture

1. Mother Tongue:
   - Other 335
   - French 55
   - English 375
2. Tribal Affiliation: Algonkian

C) Population

1. Reserve Population: 873
2. Band Size: 1159
3. Population 15 yrs. and up: 530

D) Housing Conditions

1. Occupied Private Dwelling: 200
2. Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling: 5.4
3. Central Heating: 110
4. Minor Repairs Needed: 45
5. Major Repairs Needed: 10
6. Average Value of Dwelling: $31,087
7. Average Number of Persons per Household: 4.0

E) Educational Attainment

1. Population 15 yrs and up: 530
   a) Attending School Full-time: 80
   b) Not Attending School: 455
2. Highest Level of Schooling Obtained
   a) Less than Grade 9:260
   b) Grade 9-13 (no diploma):100
   c) Grade 9-13 (diploma):50
   d) Trade School (diploma):10
   e) Other Non-university
      (no diploma):35
      (diploma): 45
   f) University (no degree): 20
      (degree):5
3. Level of Schools on Reserve: Band School to Grade 11.

F) Labour Force Activity

1. Male Participation Rate: 57.6%
2. Male Unemployment Rate: 35.3%
3. Female Participation Rate: 37.5%
4. Female Unemployment Rate: 38.9%
5. Number of Jobs on Reserve:
6. Principle Activities on Reserve:
7. Economic Indicator:Group 3

G) Census Family Income

1. Total Families: 170
2. Under $5,000: 20
3. $5,000-$9,999: 50
4. $10,000-$14,999: 50
5. $15,000-$19,999: 10
6. $20,000-$29,999: 20
7. $30,000-$39,999: 5
8. $40,000 and up:15
9. Average Income: $14,251
10. Percent on Welfare: 29%

H) Political Controls Assumed

1. Section 60 (Land): -
2. Section 69 (Funds): -
3. Section 74 (Elections):-
4. Section 81 (By-laws):-
5. Section 83 (Taxes):-

I) Services

1. Nearest Hospital: 4 miles
2. Medical Facilities on Reserve: Yes
3. Courtworker Services: Yes
4. Police: 4
5. Alcohol Programs: NNADAP
6. Recreational Facilities: Rec. Centre, Baseball Diamond, Rink, Community Centre, Park, Gymnasium.
7. Programs: Indian Days, Festivals, Bingo, Dances, Sports (Hockey, Softball, Broomball).

A) Geographical Data

1. Name: Restigouche
2. Location: 115 Km. S.W. of Bonaventure
3. Classification: Urban
4. Land Area: 9,000 Acres
5. Date Established: 1851
6. Band Type: Municipal

B) Language and Culture

1. Mother Tongue:
   - Other 535
   - French 45
   - English 505
2. Tribal Affiliation: Micmac

C) Population

1. Reserve Population: 1179
2. Band Size: 1688
3. Population 15 yrs. and up: 775

D) Housing Conditions

1. Occupied Private Dwelling: 275
2. Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling: 5.5
3. Central Heating: 200
4. Minor Repairs Needed: 85
5. Major Repairs Needed: 50
6. Average Value of Dwelling: $32,010
7. Average Number of Persons per Household: 3.7

E) Educational Attainment

1. Population 15 yrs and up: 775
   a) Attending School Full-time: 170
   b) Not Attending School: 590
2. Highest Level of Schooling Obtained
   a) Less than Grade 9: 315
   b) Grade 9-13 (no diploma): 40
   c) Grade 9-13 (diploma): 10
   d) Trade School (diploma): 10
   e) Other Non-university
      (no diploma): 25
      (diploma): 80
   f) University (no degree): 25
      (degree): 10
3. Level of Schools on Reserve: Off reserve only.

F) Labour Force Activity

1. Male Participation Rate: 51.9%
2. Male Unemployment Rate: 50.0%
3. Female Particiaption Rate: 20.3%
4. Female Unemployment Rate: 66.7%
5. Number of Jobs on Reserve:
6. Principle Activities on Reserve: Forestry, Tourism, Crafts.
7. Economic Indicator: Group 4

G) Census Family Income

1. Total Families: 195
2. Under $5,000: 20
3. $5,000-$9,999: 80
4. $10,000-$14,999: 55
5. $15,000-$19,999: 30
6. $20,000-$29,999: 25
7. $30,000-$39,999: -
8. $40,000 and up: -
9. Average Income: $10,942
10. Percent on Welfare: 45%

H) Political Controls Assumed

1. Section 60 (Land): No
2. Section 69 (Funds): Assumed
3. Section 74 (Elections): Vote
4. Section 81 (By-laws): Yes
5. Section 83 (Taxes): Yes

I) Services

1. Nearest Hospital: 5 Km.
2. Medical Facilities on Reserve: Yes
3. Courtworker Services: Yes
4. Police: 7
5. Alcohol Programs: NNADAP
6. Recreational Facilities: Baseball Diamond, Skating Rink, Community Center, Parks, Playing Field.
7. Programs: Powwow, Bazaars, Bingo, Dances, Sports, Social groups.

A) Geographical Data
1. Name: Pikogan
2. Location: 3 Km. From Amos
3. Classification: Urban
4. Land Area: 130 Acres
5. Date Established: 1956
6. Band Type: Municipal

B) Language and Culture
1. Mother Tongue:
   Other 325
   French 5
   English 20
2. Tribal Affiliation: Algonkian

C) Population
1. Reserve Population: 1179
2. Band Size: 1688
3. Population 15 yrs. and up: 200

D) Housing Conditions
1. Occupied Private Dwelling: 60
2. Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling: 5.0
3. Central Heating: 35
4. Minor Repairs Needed: 30
5. Major Repairs Needed: 10
6. Average Value of Dwelling: $40,594
7. Average Number of Persons per Room:

E) Educational Attainment
1. Population 15 yrs and up: 200
   a) Attending School Full-time: 5
   b) Not Attending School: 190
2. Highest Level of Schooling Obtained
   a) Less than Grade 9: 95
   b) Grade 9-13 (no diploma): 45
   c) Grade 9-13 (diploma): 5
   d) Trade School (diploma): -
   e) Other Non-university
      (no diploma): 25
      (diploma): 10
   f) University (no degree): 10
      (degree): 5
3. Level of Schools on Reserve: Band School to Grade 6.

F) Labour Force Activity
1. Male Participation Rate: 50%
2. Male Unemployment Rate: 18.2%
3. Female Participation Rate: 38.9%
4. Female Unemployment Rate: 42.9%
5. Number of Jobs on Reserve: 49
6. Principle Activities on Reserve: Trapping, Tourism, Mining, and Forestry.
7. Economic Indicator: Not Found.

G) Census Family Income
1. Total Families: 50
2. Under $5,000: 25
3. $5,000-$9,999: 5
4. $10,000-$14,999: 10
5. $15,000-$19,999: -
6. $20,000-$29,999: 10
7. $30,000-$39,999: -
8. $40,000 and up: -
9. Average Income: $10,099
10. Percent on Welfare: 45%

H) Political Controls Assumed
1. Section 60 (Land):
2. Section 69 (Funds):
3. Section 74 (Elections):
4. Section 81 (By-laws):
5. Section 83 (Taxes):

I) Services
1. Nearest Hospital: 4 Km.
2. Medical Facilities on Reserve: Yes
3. Courtworker Services: Yes
4. Police: 2
5. Alcohol Programs: NNADAP
6. Recreational Facilities: Rec. Center, Baseball Diamond, Skating Rink, Community Center, Playing Field.
7. Programs: Bingo, Dances, Sports, Social Groups.

A) Geographical Data

1. Name: Betsiamites
2. Location: 61 k . SE of Baie Comeau
3. Classification: Urban
4. Land Area: 65,000 Acres
5. Date Established: 1861
6. Band Type: Municipal

B) Language and Culture

1. Other Tongue:
   - Other 1815
   - French 60
   - English 0
2. Tribal Affiliation: Montagnais

C) Population

1. Reserve Population: 1903
2. Band Size: 2046
3. Population 15 yrs. and up: 1175

D) Housing Conditions

1. Occupied Private Dwelling: 275
2. Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling: 5.4
3. Central Heating: 190
4. Minor Repairs Needed: 55
5. Major Repairs Needed: 190
6. Average Value of Dwelling: $21,122

E) Educational Attainment

1. Population 15 yrs and up: 1175
   a) Attending School Full-time: 200
   b) Not Attending School: 970
2. Highest Level of Schooling Obtained
   a) Less than Grade 9: 510
   b) Grade 9-13 (no diploma): 400
   c) Grade 9-13 (diploma): 70
   d) Trade School (diploma): 25
   e) Other Non-university
      (no diploma): 75
      (diploma): 40
   f) University (no degree):35
      (degree):15
3. Level of Schools on Reserve: Band School to Grade 11.

F) Labour Force Activity

1. Male Participation Rate: 25.6%
2. Male Unemployment Rate: 19.4%
3. Female Participation Rate: 14.9%
4. Female Unemployment Rate: 11.8%
5. Number of Jobs on Reserve: 123
6. Principle Activities on Reserve: Sawmill, crafts, trapping, tourism, businesses.
7. Economic Indicator: Group 2

G) Census Family Income

1. Total Families: 305
2. Under $5,000: 35
3. $5,000-$9,999: 85
4. $10,000-$. .999: 80
5. $15,000-$19,999: 50
6. $20,000-$29,999: 35
7. $30,000-$39,999: 15
8. $40,000 and up: -
9. Average Income: $13,752
10. Percent on Welfare:

H) Political Controls Assumed

1. Section 60 (Land): No
2. Section 69 (Funds): No
3. Section 74 (Elections): Vote
4. Section 81 (By-laws): Yes
5. Section 83 (Taxes): No

I) Services

1. Nearest Hospital: 48 Km.
2. Medical Facilities on Reserve: Yes
3. Courtworker Services: Yes
4. Police: 7
5. Alcohol Programs: NNADAP
6. Recreational Facilities: Rec. Centre, Baseball Diamond, Rink, Park, Playing Field, Gymnasium.
7. Programs: Powwow, Bazaars, Festivals, Bingo, Dances, Sports, Excercise Groups.

A) Geographical Data

1. Name: Notre-Dame-du-Nord
2. Location: 33 Km. N. of Ville Marie
3. Classification: Urban
4. Land Area: 6,000 acres
5. Date Established: 1851
6. Band Type: Municipal

B) Language and Culture

1. Mother Tongue:
   - Other 25
   - French 5
   - English 200
2. Tribal Affiliation: Algonkian

C) Population

1. Reserve Population: 282
2. Band Size: 455
3. Population 15 yrs. and up: 175

D) Housing Conditions

1. Occupied Private Dwelling: 60
2. Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling: 4.4
3. Central Heating: 55
4. Minor Repairs Needed: -
5. Major Repairs Needed: 5
6. Average Value of Dwelling: $23,177
7. Average Number of Persons per Household: 3.6

E) Educational Attainment

1. Population 15 yrs and up:175
   a) Attending School Full-time: 45
   b) Not Attending School: 130
2. Highest Level of Schooling Obtained
   a) Less than Grade 9: 75
   b) Grade 9-13 (no diploma): 65
   c) Grade 9-13 (diploma): -
   d) Trade School (diploma): 20
   e) Other Non-university
      (no diploma):-
      (diploma): 20
   f) University (no degree): 5
3. Level of Schools on Reserve: Federal School to Grade 4.

F) Labour Force Activity

1. Male Participation Rate: 57.1%
2. Male Unemployment Rate: 33.3%
3. Female Participation Rate: 28.6%
4. Female Unemployment Rate: -
5. Number of Jobs on Reserve: 6
6. Principle Activities on Reserve: Crafts, Forestry, Jewellry, Skins.
7. Economic Indicator: Group 3

G) Census Family Income

1. Total Families:
2. Under $5,000:
3. $5,000-$9,999:
4. $10,000-$14,999:
5. $15,000-$19,999:
6. $20,000-$29,999:
7. $30,000-$39,999:
8. $40,000 and up:
9. Average Income:
10. Percent on Welfare: 54%

H) Political Controls Assumed

1. Section 60 (Land): No
2. Section 69 (Funds): Assumed
3. Section 74 (Elections):Vote
4. Section 81 (By-laws): Yes
5. Section 83 (Taxes): No

I) Services

1. Nearest Hospital: 22 miles
2. Medical Facilities on Reserve: Yes
3. Courtworker Services: Yes
4. Police: 3
5. Alcohol Programs: NNADAP
6. Recreational Facilities: Baseball Diamond, Rink, Park, Community Centre.
7. Programs: Powwow, Bazaars, Bingo, Dances, Sports (baseball, hockey), Youth Committee, Recreation Committee, Scouts and Guides.

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